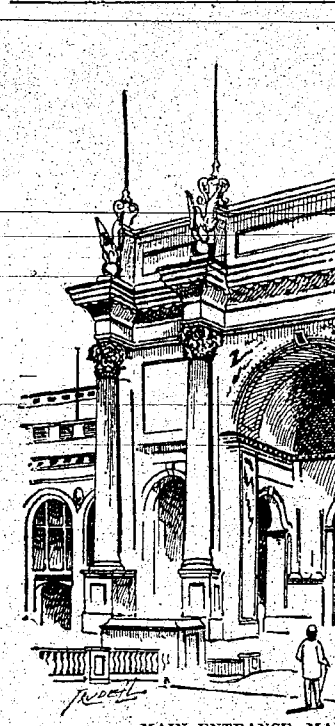


HOW THE FAIR GROWS.

EVERY DAY ADDS TO ITS SCOPE AND INTEREST.

Compared with this, All Previous International Exhibitions will seem but puny. Including the Recent One in Paris—Seen in Jackson Park.

The "White City."
Chicago correspondence.
"All Roads Lead to the World's Fair" is the striking headline in a Chicago newspaper, and while the statement may appear rather sweeping at first, the careful observer will admit, upon reflection, that it is not such an exaggeration as it may seem, for it is certain that there never was an international exposition in which such widespread interest was manifested.
This winter has been a severe one, at the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the intense cold has at



MAIN ENTRANCE, MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

times seriously impeded the progress of the work. However, everything is being provided with all possible haste, and to



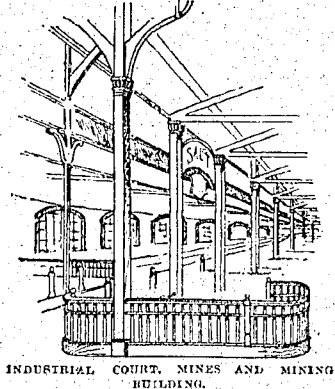
STATUE OF CALIFORNIA.

those who haven't visited Jackson Park since the winter of '91 the present scene of bustle and activity will be found to differ strangely from the panorama to be witnessed at that time.

The fair was younger then. There were then \$12,000,000 still to be expended. Contractors smiled and workmen saw before them a long season of rewarded labor. Then the great floors were laid or laying, with here and there a joint standing in the wind. To-day the snowed-dome sits as silent about the island as sat the Indians at council on these prairies a century ago.

For six months the contours of the thirteen large houses have been visible. But only lately has the hamlet of villas for the States come upon the scene. How do they look? Like any residence part of a smart town, saying the awe you may feel in hearing that New York is to live here instead of John Doe. If we were to enter this village in the north end of Jackson Park not knowing it to be "the United States," we would say the art palace in the center must be the Court House, and we would say New York must be the banker of the town, Massachusetts the leading merchant and California the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

It is very pleasant and proper to stop at every doorstep and ask who lives there—Wisconsin or Indiana? And the workmen seem as glad to tell us. Now, in what other town would it be dignified to do a thing like that? The houses of the States are of all forms and colors, but none are more than stopping places—meeting places for friends, California, New York and Massachusetts, as



INDUSTRIAL COURT, MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

has been intimated, have the best sites and make a good appearance. We have not included Illinois in these remarks because the Illinois building must be reckoned as one of the main

buildings of the great fair, and not the least commanding. Six of them have domes—the Administration, the Agricultural, the Horticultural, the Government, the Art and the Illinois. The Art Palace is praised highly, because it is an Ionic temple, with a dome on it, and it looks uncommonly well from the south, but the Fisheries, into whose tanks the water was recently let, has won everybody's praise for its originality and fitness.

Whether we should liken it to three Chinese pagodas, with the central one twice as large as the lateral, and the three fixed in a curving line of beauty—whether or not that gives to the reader any near idea of the composite structure of the Fisheries—he must decide when he comes; but certainly a pagoda is not so graceful in its lines and ornaments as is each of the Fishery pavilions.

Midway Plaisance is a very wide lane, now stockaded, which leads from Washington Park to the Fair grounds, at Midway Plaisance is to be filled with all

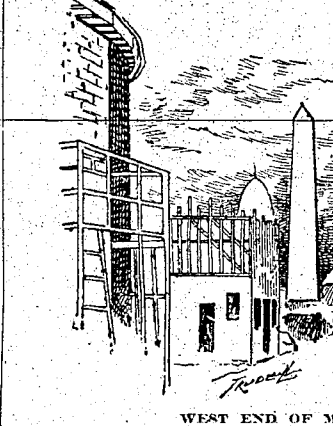


WEST END OF MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

the allurement of this wicked world. Won to the spiritless young man who shall take his sweetheart on his arm, and, starting at Washington Park for the fair, shall attempt to go on past the Dahomey, the Indian, Chinese, Moorish, Turkish villages, the great street in Cairo, the captive balloon, the cyclorama of the Alps, and the volcano of Hawaii, the Roman house, the Dutch settlement, the Japanese bazaar, the menagerie, all the glass blowers, and the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral! Indeed, if he cannot better mount the sliding railway and shoot past this whole mile of costly, incomparable temptation!

A source of great wonderment to persons visiting the World's Fair grounds during this cold weather is the elaborate heating apparatus employed to maintain a uniform temperature of 60 degrees in the mammoth Horticultural Building. The transition from cold and snow and ice to genial warmth and tropical plants and exotics never fails to give rise to a novel sensation on the part of the visitor. The steam for preserving the lives of the valuable plants in the Horticultural Building is furnished by three boilers of 150 horse-power each, which consume twenty tons of coal per day, and are in charge of six firemen and three engineers, divided into three shifts of eight hours each. The pressure maintained is uniformly fifty pounds to the square inch. There is an elaborate arrangement of engines and fans, by means of which the heat is distributed throughout every portion of the building night and day.

Machinery Hall, the slowest of the mammoth structures, is now nearly finished and becomes a vast and striking spectacle. But for the nearness of the colossal Manufactures Building, Machinery Hall would pass for a marvel among capacious buildings.



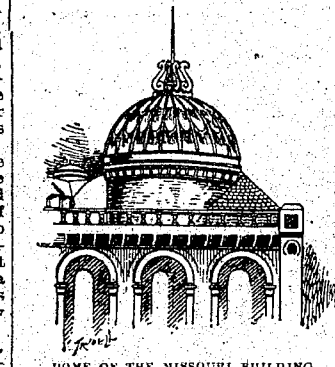
WEST END OF MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

It has three parallel rows of steel arches, and this, with its towers and portals, presents perhaps more complex interior than any other of the great halls, for they usually have but one room—there is but one room in the Mines, the Transportation, the Electricity, the Manufactures and the Government.

The Agricultural has a most agreeable interior, broken with a cross-like upper hall of skylights. We may fancy the joy with which our farmers, shutting away the sights of the north—the music, soda, water, swans, porcupins and jack-o'-lanterns of city life—will plunge into the joys of fat vegetables, heroic grains and sleek beasts that will await all comers south of the Agricultural. Spread over this floor, nearly 800 feet wide, the stock pavilions are pretty and far away. The city will praise them vociferously—at a distance. The farmer will praise the art gallery at the same range.

A farmer visited Chicago last week. He was taken to all of the 125 structures that go to make the Exposition. He was led to the Masonic Temple and told that 72,000 persons rode in the elevator, or 640,000 square feet, and southwest outside for half a mile will be such an agricultural fair the world has never before seen, for the world has

never before asked the Mississippi Valley to make a presentation of its native



HOME OF THE MISSOURI BUILDING.

vators October 20, 1892. He was shown where, fifteen stories up the botanist fell out of the elevator. The former was lifted the full twenty-one stories, until Ossa became like a wart. He then viewed the glory of Chicago. But he said never a word as he mounted the train to return home he was asked, "Did you see anything wonderful in Chicago?" and then he admitted that one thing had startled him, and what, readers, was it? The size of a pumpkin he had passed in front of a restaurant on Madison street! Certainly we may believe it was a Masonic temple among pumpkins!

These agriculturists, "the great plain people of the West," will all hurry to see Chief Buchanan and Chief Cotrell, of the Live Stock. The space allotted them is ample, and hundreds of thousands of spectators can there pass the day without being even seen north of the great screen which runs from Machinery Hall east to the Agricultural, screening Venice from the mud lagoons.

It will be the largest fair of history. Compared with it the Paris Exposition of 1889 could not be put in Midway Plaisance. The large building at Philadelphia was as long as our big one, but only half as wide, and out of our 128 structures two others are to be measured only by the acre, machinery hall alone having 780,000 square feet of lower floor.

From the forestry to the Eskimos is one mile and three-fifths; from the forestry to the Dahomey village is two miles and a fifth—these figures by the map. The island itself is two-fifths of a mile long. Suppose you have only a day and forty minutes to see this photograph of this Jacquard loom, you will see comparatively nothing.

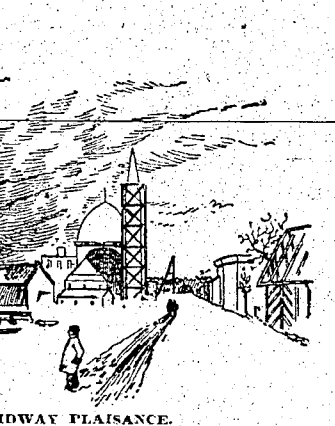
But the fair is more than multifarious. It is beautiful. It speaks in one tone. Rare and rarely said must be the word that will not be elated on beholding



STRANGE PLANTS FROM AUSTRALIA.

in America the realization of so many happy dreams.

Peasant Life in Galway.
One of the first things that impresses the tourist is the universal leanness of the natives, biped and quadruped. It is not a superabundance of activity that causes this, for both man and beast take life very leisurely, although capable of great exertion when occasion calls for it, as, for instance, on fair days, when the men and women, driving flocks of sheep, pigs or cattle to market, will walk miles to get to the market, and not seem a bit the worse. The peasant's cottage, or cabin, built by himself, contains from one to two rooms. The average size of the cabins is about thirty feet long and fifteen or twenty



PEASANT'S COTTAGE IN GALWAY.

feet broad. The thick walls are built of large stones piled one on the top of another and cemented on the inside. The roofs are thatched and secured with ropes of Indian weed. The windows are small and do not open, the inhabitants depending upon the open door for light and air. The floors are of mud or uneven stone.

Wouldn't Promise.
A man went to hire a horse of a livery-stable proprietor, who was very particular about his stock, and always extorted a promise from his customers not to drive fast as a condition of letting. "You can have the horse," he said, "if you agree not to drive him fast." "Well," said the man, "I want to go to a funeral, and I am bound to keep up with the procession if it kills the horse."

Harvard and Yale.
The Harvard man was visiting the Yale man, and the Yale man was rather exacting and insisted upon correcting his friend on various points. At last the Yale man turned.
"My dear fellow," he said, with some asperity, "allow me to know just a little more. You seem to forget I'm not a Yale graduate."

OVER THIRTY INJURED.

Passenger Train Ditched by a Broken Rail—The Wreck Burns Up.

The Big Four passenger train which left St. Louis at 7:55 Tuesday night was wrecked by a broken rail one mile east of Havana, Ill., at 11:10 the same night. Baggage, Chinese Treasurer, of Indianapolis, was killed and thirty-one passengers were injured. The train consisted of eight coaches, including baggage and mail car. The accident occurred at a double track, where the engine, a passenger engine, was on the main track, but all the rest of the train left the rails and immediately caught fire. The mail car, which was next to the engine, was the first to ignite, and split completely in two. The express car and the two following day coaches were thrown from the tracks at least thirty feet. The remainder of the cars were saved by an embankment on the opposite side of the ditch, otherwise the death toll would have been horrible. The passengers in the day coaches were rescued with great difficulty by the trainmen and uninjured passengers. All the bed clothing in the sleeper was utilized for the comfort and warmth of the wounded women and children. Baggage, Chinese Treasurer, was pinned between the mass of trunks and burned to death in sight of the trainmen and passengers, who were unable to rescue him. A Mrs. Laughlin, traveling with the corpse of her husband, which was in the baggage car, the corpse was cremated. Mr. Laughlin's four children were slightly injured. The weather was bitterly cold, and the wounded suffered greatly from exposure in addition to their injuries. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad sent a special train of two cars to the wreck and brought the injured passengers to Panama.

COUNT OF THE VOTES.

Congress Performs the Duty of Declaring the Election Result.

The event in both houses of Congress Wednesday was the counting of the electoral vote, and this passed off without any incident of importance. Grover Cleveland was declared to be the choice of the people for the office of President, and Adlai E. Stevenson for the office of Vice President of the United States. As early as 10 o'clock a steady human stream began to flow toward the great white building on Capitol Hill, and long before an hour had passed every available seat in the galleries, except those portions reserved for the executive and the diplomatic corps, had an occupant. In the main public gallery were ladies in fine elegant gowns, and in the side galleries, which can be seen but once in four years, that accompanying the counting of the electoral vote cast for the chief magistrate of the nation.

A few moments before 10 o'clock Door-keeper Turner announced the presence of the Vice President and the Senate of the United States. The vast assemblage rose with one accord to do them honor. Preceded by Vice President McKim, and attended by chief officers, including Capt. Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper, who carried the boxes containing the certificates of Presidential Electors, the Senators marched into the hall of the House of Representatives. The Vice President took the chair assigned to him to the right of the Speaker, and the Senators occupied the first four rows of the seats to the right of the presiding officers. The counting of the electoral vote was then proceeded with at its usual pace. The announcement was formally made that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York was elected President of the United States, and that Adlai E. Stevenson of the State of Illinois was elected Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1893, and that the fact would be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the journals. The formal announcement of the results by States was as follows:

State.	Cle.	Harri.	Wes.
Alabama.....	11	8	son.
Arkansas.....	11	8	son.
California.....	8	1	son.
Colorado.....	6	4	son.
Connecticut.....	6	4	son.
Delaware.....	3	0	son.
Georgia.....	13	0	son.
Idaho.....	21	3	son.
Illinois.....	15	3	son.
Indiana.....	13	10	son.
Iowa.....	13	10	son.
Kentucky.....	13	10	son.
Louisiana.....	8	6	son.
Maine.....	8	6	son.
Maryland.....	8	6	son.
Massachusetts.....	15	3	son.
Michigan.....	5	9	son.
Minnesota.....	9	7	son.
Mississippi.....	9	7	son.
Missouri.....	17	3	son.
Montana.....	8	0	son.
Nebraska.....	8	0	son.
Nevada.....	3	0	son.
New Hampshire.....	10	0	son.
New Jersey.....	10	0	son.
New York.....	36	0	son.
North Carolina.....	11	7	son.
North Dakota.....	11	7	son.
Ohio.....	21	3	son.
Oregon.....	3	0	son.
Pennsylvania.....	22	0	son.
Rhode Island.....	4	0	son.
South Carolina.....	9	4	son.
South Dakota.....	9	4	son.
Tennessee.....	15	0	son.
Texas.....	15	0	son.
Vermont.....	12	0	son.
Washington.....	12	0	son.
West Virginia.....	6	0	son.
Wisconsin.....	13	0	son.
Wyoming.....	13	0	son.
Totals.....	277	143	22

The Vice Presidential candidates received the same number of votes as the totals received. Stevenson, 277; Reid, 143; Field, 22.

Telegraphic Clicks.

The Senate has passed the bill to open the Cherokee Strip.

CARLISLE will say nothing as to the make-up of the Cleveland Cabinet.

AS SOON as spring opens Mr. Sato will start on a tour of the United States.

THERE are rumors of approaching divorce between Mrs. Frank Leslie and William C. K. Wilde.

REPRESENTATIVE BLECKER, of St. Paul, has introduced a bill prohibiting the manufacture of hoop skirts.

J. B. GREENHUT, President of the whisky trust, in an interview, said a reduction in whisky was not probable.

LATEST developments in the failure of the First National Bank of Little Rock point to a fraudulent issue of stock.

THE refunding of duties upon hat material at the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Boston has been suspended.

FORTY-THREE DEAD.

Inmates of a New Hampshire Insane Asylum Roasted Alive in Their Cells.

News has been received of the burning of the insane ward connected with the Stafford County Poorfarm, four miles from Dover, N. H., and the loss of forty-four lives. The building was a two-story wooden structure, 130 by 130 feet, and burned like tinder. Only four of the inmates were rescued from the blazing building.

In making his rounds shortly after 1 o'clock Monday night, Dr. William P. Driscoll discovered the fire. He at once gave an alarm and William P. Driscoll, the keeper, and his assistants, rushed through the insane quarters, which were mainly on the second floor, and burst the locks to the cells, trying to apprise the inmates of their serious danger. The fire had gained great headway and the majority of the inmates were so bewildered and confused that they retarded the escape of each other. The scene was one of appalling horror. Dr. Driscoll used every possible effort to liberate the inmates and remained in the building until he was obliged to jump from a second-story window in order to save himself. A passenger was at once dispatched to Dover for assistance, and a steamer and a force of the fire department were sent to the scene, but before they arrived the building was a smoldering mass of ruins.

Those who arrived on the scene early will never forget the horrible scenes witnessed. The fire brightly flamed the country for miles, and the poor unfortunates, could be plainly seen as they writhed and tossed in the blazing furnace. A fire was discovered in a cell occupied by a woman named La Fomlan, and was a very small affair at first, but William P. Driscoll states that it spread with a rapidity that was astonishing, and before he had given the alarm to Driscoll it had gained such headway that the only thing left to be done was to attempt to rescue the inmates. The watchman and keeper broke the locks of the fifty cells as soon as possible, and then the keeper got out his wife and two children, who lived in the building. They were obliged to leave the building in their night clothes. The building was erected twenty years ago, and cost \$10,000. How the fire caught is a mystery that no one seems able to explain. The burning of the keeper's books caused some difficulty in ascertaining the names of the lost. Several inmates got out through a small basement exit only to be penned in by the high board fence that surrounded the building, where they literally roasted alive. The four that escaped were assisted in climbing the fence and were the first to rush from the burning building on the alarm being given. Twenty years ago, by the destruction of the former asylum, eight lives were lost.

GRESHAM WILL NOT TALK.

Neither Affirms Nor Denies the Rumor that He Is to Be Secretary of State.

It is a fact that there is more joy in Lakewood over one Republican than just present over one ninety-and-nine time Democrat that needs no repetition, and the fact that the State Department has been, says a Washington correspondent, ordered into the pit for a Gresham barbecue. The first place in the new Cabinet has been offered to Judge Gresham and accepted by him. The office was first offered to Mr. Whitney and declined, then it was offered to Mr. Dickinson, with the same result, and then it was urged upon Senator Gray, but he would not consent to leave his post. It was then offered to Judge Gresham, who accepted. He is to hold the office until Mr. Phelps, formerly Minister to England, goes through with the Kehring Sea case, in which he is counsel for the United States, by which time it is anticipated that the case will be decided on the Supreme Bench. Then Judge Gresham is to be made a Justice and Mr. Phelps is to succeed him in the State Department. Mr. Cleveland is understood to have selected Judge Gresham in recognition of the large independent Republican vote that he received, and with the idea that it will strengthen the Democratic party in Illinois and Indiana by bringing Republicans into the fold. The selection of Judge Gresham is highly approved by Mr. Whitney and Senator Gorman, and by many Democrats whom the President and his friends consulted in regard to the matter. The report of Judge Gresham's selection is not received with warmth by the Democrats. While his fitness for the office, his ability and purity of character is universally conceded, it is thought an old-time Democrat should have been chosen. It is intimated that either Mr. Cleveland or Judge Gresham, the two men who are authorized to speak with authority in the matter, will make a definite announcement within two weeks. In the meantime Judge Gresham maintains the closest silence and will not allow himself to be drawn into conversation regarding the appointment. He does not, however, reiterate what he said two months ago, before he visited New York, that he would accept no office within the gift of the President.

Curelles Condensed.

In a rear-end collision on the Old Colony road near Leominster, Mass., several passenger cars were wrecked.

BISHOP FOLLY, in order to show his appreciation of the good work being done by the Children's Free Hospital Association, has become a member of that organization.

SENATOR BRUCE denies that he has leased the Metropolitan Hotel at Washington for inauguration day for the purpose of entertaining all the Ohio people who attend that event.

JAMES STEVENS, of Thorold, Ont., whose careless handling of a revolver caused the death of John G. Walker, of Morriston, a week ago, has been arrested on charge of manslaughter.

AN average of \$1,500,000 of old greenbacks per day is being received at the Treasury Department for redemption.

UNKNOWN assassins at Oxtion, La., fired upon a party of three, instantly killing Henry B. Thompson, wounding Samuel Burton so that he died within an hour, and crippling John King for life.

THE Finance Committee of the United States Senate will make a favorable report on the bill to permit the Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railroad Company to import free of duty the machinery for the construction of their road.

1880.

THIRTEEN YEARS' TRADE.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

Our Spring and Summer Styles

OF

DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department,

Boots, Shoes and Clothing,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER,

EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

AT THE

PIONEER STORE

OF

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, K. of P., No. 354, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening or before the fall of the moon.

MARVIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

REVEREND WIGWAG, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121, meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127, meets every Tuesday evening.

WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH, N. G.

WILLIAM GIDDINGS, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116, meets alternate Friday evenings.

C. HANSON, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 12, meets every Saturday evening.

G. H. BONNELLY, Com.

F. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

ADA M. GROOTJEFF, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141, meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

J. H. HALTIVE, K. of R. and S.

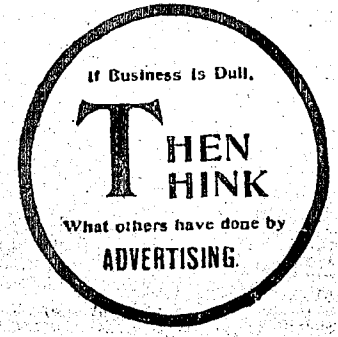
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 720, meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

E. BELL, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. of V., No

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.



BUNGALOWS are plundering Brooklyn in detail, while New York is arranging to bag the entire town at one haul.

MONSIGNOR SATOLLI has only a salary of \$6,000 a year, and, in the matter of income, is far in the rear of many parish priests.

JOHN BROWN'S bible, the one used by him while in jail, has been sold to F. G. Logan, of Chicago, and will be added to his collection of relics of the Harper's Ferry martyr.

MISS LOUISE ALDRICH BLAKE has taken a "double first" in the examinations at the London University. This is the highest honor, as a student in medicine, ever taken by a woman.

RUSSELL SAGE began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store at Troy, N. Y., and when he fancied that there is a dynamite around his wishes he was back at his old counter weighing out pounds of sugar and handling long-dip candles.

THE highest knowledge can be nothing more than the shortest and clearest road to truth; all the rest is pretension, not performance—mere verbiage and grandiloquence, from which we can learn nothing, but it is the external sign of an internal deficiency.

AN Englishman, a member of Parliament, who went to Texas to look after some investments, saw the Red River for the first time in his life. He wrote home that he had seen enough tomato soup going to waste to feed the whole world for an indefinite period.

THE Butte Inter Mountain does not believe in allowing its readers to puzzle over unusual abbreviations. Over a dispatch relating to "Mr. Satorli," which it printed the other day, it had the words "Manager Satorli" in big black letters; and now the Butte people believe that the gentleman in question is the "manager" of his Holiness.

AFTER an explosion in a Colorado coal mine, twenty-four men being killed, the blame was fixed nicely upon one of the deceased and the survivors were requested to go to work again; the conditions remaining the same and inviting another explosion. The men demurred. They are striking now. The desire of the miners to prolong their lives seems to the management quite unreasonable.

THAT eminently generous man, Baron Hirsch, who won vast sums on the racing turf last season, is hastening to give them all away in charity. He has arranged that after his death all his racers shall be sold and that hospitals shall be founded with the proceeds. This race horses, good for nothing but sport in their lives, will prove of solid utility to the human race after they are dead. All our great turf patrons might well follow Baron Hirsch's example.

NO SOONER have European aeronauts improved their balloons almost to the point of perfection for military uses than along comes a Russian scientist with an apparatus which captures the rays of the sun and employs them to burn the balloons, somewhat on the principle by which Archimedes planned to destroy entire navies. We have not seen a detailed explanation of the modus operandi, but a Russian paper states that the balloons can be burned when at a distance of five kilometers from the person handling the apparatus.

A BILL has been introduced into the California Legislature to abolish consent marriages. There seems to be no reason why it should not pass. In the early days, when ranchers were sometimes two and three days' journey from a magistrate or a minister, young people sometimes would take each other for husband and wife by the simple formality of mutual consent. There is no excuse for any such loose practice now, when every one can reach between sunrise and sunset some official clothed with the power of solemnizing marriages. The recognition of consent marriages at the present day merely opens a door for the schemes of adventurers.

COINS of small intrinsic but great numismatic value may be found in almost any collection of such curiosities. Recently, however, two coins, worth about \$10 intrinsically, sold for \$2,500; and yet they cost the sellers \$14,000 of hard cash. The coins are the two guineas that were brought up at Hell Gate during the operations of the Massachusetts company when dredging for the alleged sunken million of the British privateer ship, in the days of the Revolution.

Even with the handsome figure obtained for the two guineas the enterprise was a dismal financial failure. Like many other attempts at making the ocean yield its riches the cost of bait was cut of all proportion to the catch.

THERE is no doubt that the frequent discussions of the subject of matrimony that the world has heard during the past three or four years have made young people cautious and have somewhat decreased the number of marriages. A circumstance reported at Hazelton, Pa., illustrates the effect that has thus been produced upon the minds of many young people. A wedding was about to take place. The groom, minister, and guests were waiting. The bride, on the arm of her mother, got as far as the parlor door, then suddenly dashed upstairs and locked herself in a room, from which retreat it was impossible to dislodge her. The guests dispersed and another date was set for the wedding. At the second trial the groom backed out at the altar, and the event is off. Such an occurrence could hardly have been possible fifty years ago.

THE death from typhoid fever of little Ida Orne, of Haverhill, Mass., in view of the circumstances attending it, excited a good deal of righteous indignation in that city. Her father, A. S. Orne, State agent of the Parental Home Association, is a believer in the faith cure, and he and his wife persistently refused to call in a physician until they were warned that unless they did so, in the case of the child's decease, they would be refused a death certificate. The physician who was then summoned told them plainly that the little girl was in a dying condition, but they still persisted in refusing to permit her to be treated, and in a few hours she breathed her last. It seems to be doubted that Orne will be prosecuted, but there ought to be some way of reading all blind enthusiasts like him a wholesome lesson. If children can be taken away from their parents on account of abusive treatment or neglect, they certainly should be under such circumstances as those under which this child died; and if the laws protecting children are not strong enough to meet such cases, they ought to be speedily amended.

SALEM, Mass., rejoices in the presence of an "emeritus" bank cashier, who has earned the title by sixty-seven years of active service in what is now the First National Bank of that city. He took hold as cashier of the old Commercial Bank in 1820, which became the First National as one of the consequences of the war. Being now ninety years old, he desired to rest, but the directors unanimously asked him to be their emeritus. This was in graceful recognition of the fact that through his long term of service the standing of the bank was never doubted, and much of the credit for this, in some times of trial, was due to the thorough confidence placed in him by the community. Mr. Edward H. Payson, the gentleman referred to, is probably the oldest bank cashier in this country and probably in the world, both in years and time of service, but he is far from being the only "old-timer" in that region. Mr. G. L. Streeter, who succeeds him, has been with the bank for thirty-seven years, and the cashiers of the Salem and Mercantile Banks have occupied their respective positions so long that only citizens well advanced in life can remember that those offices were not always filled by them. The experiences of these men carry them far back toward the time when Salem was a commercial power in the land, dominating trade with the East Indies and boasting itself over Boston.

What the Presidents Did For. Rutherford B. Hayes was the only man who ever held the position of President to die of heart disease. Washington expired of pneumonia, John Adams of natural decline, Thomas Jefferson of chronic diarrhea, James Madison and James Monroe of natural decline, John Quincy Adams of paralysis, Andrew Jackson of consumption, Martin Van Buren of asthmatic catarrh, William H. Harrison of pleurisy, John Tyler of a bilious attack, James K. Polk of chronic diarrhea, Zachary Taylor of bilious fever, Millard Fillmore of natural decline, Franklin Pierce of inflammation of stomach, James Buchanan of rheumatic gout, Abraham Lincoln assassinated, Andrew Johnson paralyzed, U. S. Grant cancer, James A. Garfield assassinated, Chester A. Arthur Bright's disease. He was one of three Methodists to become President, Johnson and Grant being the other two.—Columbus Journal.

Rascally Heisthen. In the straits settlements the Chinese appear to be occasionally more than a match for the Western barbarian. It is the practice of the merchants selling goods to receive payment in rolls of copper coin done up in paper, each roll containing 50 cents, and it has occurred to some of their customers to substitute for the rolls packages containing a piece of bar iron the exact size and weight of a roll of 48 cents. An ordinary cent is put on each end of the bar, in case the end of the roll should be opened. One merchant, it is stated, received recently \$40 in rolls of copper, and, on opening them, found that each roll contained two cents and an iron bar. The unlucky dupe, it is added, failed to obtain conviction from lack of sufficient evidence.

Cutout Not In It. The rice crop in the South this year is estimated to be 225,000,000 pounds. Practiced in Greece Yet. Baking bread, cakes, and pies became a profession in Greece, B. C. 148.

FASHION'S LATE FADS.

SOME NEW THINGS FOR WOMEN TO WEAR.

A Pretty Ball Dress—How Sleeve Protectors Should Be Worn—Hudsons Reception Costume—Use Feathers Instead of Crinoline in Your Sleeves.

Style of the Season. New York correspondence.

ODICES properly have no wrong side. That is, the bones and all that are put between the material and the lining, which is of silk or satin, of a contrasting color to the outside, so that the dress is as pretty as can be when it hangs over a chair while my lady changes or is laid out ready for her to get into. Sleeve protectors, those dreadful things, are fastened into the corset cover armhole. They change as often as my lady changes her corset cover, and do not want to then you have your protectors slipped into a fine linen bag, made just to fit, which has little ribbons at each end. There are ribbons in the armholes of your dress, and the protector is tied in and is not put away in the drawer when the dress is taken off, but are untied and taken out. The best protector is a heavy odorless rubber.

The first illustration shows the back view of a pretty ball dress, a costume with a shawl blouse. The first is of filmy material, tulle or gauze, with an undersleeve of silk or satin both for the skirt and bodice. The skirt of this frock is gathered in at the waist and is trimmed with a tulle ruffle about the neck and bottom of the skirt, over which passes a garland of roses of a delicate shade, with buds and leaves complete, and which on one side pass half way up the skirt. The waist is covered with tulle very full, and at the back has a very wide sash, which fastens under a large bow. Bands of roses form the bows, and both the waist-band and the sash are made of satin. Turning to the right-hand figure, there is a shawl blouse made of white silk crepe, with valentines insertion. The perfectly plain skirt displays the same insertion

at regular intervals, which may be regulated according to taste. There is a high Medici collar, the skirt is very large and puffed, below the elbow there is a long cuff, which is fitted into a herring-bone stitch. The waist passes underneath the skirt, and the sleeves are provided inside with epaulettes of stiff muslin in order to keep them upright on the shoulders. Two triple folds fasten the back of the collar to the waist.

A reception costume for a middle-aged lady is next pictured. It is of satin trimmed either with plush or marabout. The belt should be cut wide or narrow, according to the figure of the wearer. The trimming for the waist can be real or imitation lace. It falls from the neck in large folds, something like a Zouave jacket, and may either hang loosely or be fastened to under the bodice.

The prettiest cloaks for evening are those made to match the gown with which they are to be worn, the outside being of the same material as most of the gown, and the lining either the other material used in the dress or a shade that carries out the second color of the gown. For instance, a gown of green and white would show a cloak of either green to match, or white, lined with the same color. A pretty model of the military cape, coming to the knees and made full, it can be still longer, like the old-time dominoes to cover all over. Another model shows a yoke of the material finished with a very full ruffle edged with fur. The rest of the cloak falls full from under this ruffle, and is of the second color and material. It is also edged with the fur. Another lovely cloak is in yellow velvet and white broadcloth. The yoke and lining are of the yellow velvet; the rest of the cloak is of the broadcloth.

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show, there is a new sort, and the rest of the expense can be eluded by lining the velvet with silk. To tell the truth, if the silk is a perfect match to one will know. Still no one could tell to know what it was that shined through in the cloak's saw. It was the silk back of the velvet inside the cloak.

The third picture is of a handsome house dress in cloth and plaid silk. The skirt is opened at the left side to admit them stand out stiff and crisp. Feathers are light and hold their place and resume the r place if they are crushed. If you stiffen with crinoline your gown is only new and fresh-looking the first few times you wear it. The newness of the gown lies almost altogether in the sleeves. We hear lots said against the great sleeves, but don't you join in it. Instead, gratefully take advantage of the fashion, and remember that from the train that is too warm and full for any use you can get at least a pair of enormous sleeves and perhaps a berth ruffle to go over the shoulders and to a point in front. Mere scraps of broadcloth, left overs and bits will do for a top

puff on the sleeves, or even a ruffle to hang over the top of the under puff of plain goods, and so add to the richness of the whole—surely a much more artistic use of goods and bits than we used to cut up off to make little bunches for collar and cuffs, and, perhaps, a belt. Now that the elegance of a gown depends nearly all upon the sleeves, you can with very little work secure an effect of elegance. You can bead or paint enough for sleeves, or stripe the top puff with ribbon, or bind the top of the two puffs or the big one with strips of fine stuff, ribbon-like, only loosely. It is worth while to get enough gold lace or net of good quality, so it will not tarnish, to make two big covers for the puffs. With these slipped over the sleeves of your white broadcloth, short-waisted bodice, and a gold girdle, you make another dress out of your white silk gown. Or, thus you may make the white broadcloth bodice for two dresses—the one with a heavy broadcloth skirt, perhaps beaded with gold, with which, of course, you would wear the bodice fixed with the gold sleeves; the other just a very full soft skirt of either India silk or crepe, and the without the gold over the sleeves. You see, the two gowns would be of so different a character that no one would suspect your economy. Besides, remember how short a time, comparatively, fashions last, and how little the amount of money spent. Common wisdom dictates following the fashion with as little outlay as possible. Thus it is wise now to take up the Empire, because in this fall we can use the materials of our out-of-fashion dresses. After the wear is had from these materials it will do to use for crinolines. We would by then have to get new stuff anyhow, and at least the crinoline style will give us plenty of good things, and we are wise and have learned not to be too proud

we will be well equipped for remodeling for the next change.

The last illustration shows another house dress of light gray bengaline, with crinoline and a high collar, and a long train behind and falling in long ends. There are deep cuffs and a sort of yoke of point d'Irlande guipure. The skirt has no train, but is slightly longer at the back than at the front. The lace which falls over the front and back is draped to cover nearly all the shoulder seam. The corset is made on whale-bones; these bones occupy the place of the waist seams. For this purpose one is placed in the middle of the front, one between the bust and arm, and one under arm seam; the remainder of the sash being knotted at the back does not require to be boned. The material for the sleeve is cut very full and gathered on to the lining, so that it stands up the top in two little horns. First, find the middle of the material, and the middle of the tight-fitting lining, and make a notch on each. They proceed to gather the material in the usual way, beginning about two inches from the bust, and then, gathering about two inches from the notch in the material. Fasten the gathers on the lining, stopping an inch from the lining notch. Then recommence to gather two inches from the other side of the material in the center of the material. Fix these gathers to the lining also, leaving an inch on this side of the lining not in plain. Then take the material which is loose at the top, and drawing it well up from the sleeve form the two little horns on the plate part of the lining, making them stand out well from the contour of the sleeve. This way of draping the sleeve is quite new and gives an air of originality to the dress. The military collar with the lace is attached to the shoulders.

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THE WEEK AT LANSING

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Makers.

The most unique liquor bill of the present session was noticed by Senator McLaughlin Tuesday. It provides for a uniform license of \$1,000, and that in cities licenses shall be issued by police boards; and furthermore, that the number of saloons in any city, village or town shall not exceed one for each 500 inhabitants. The Senate Committee on Railroads reported, without recommendation, two anti-railroad pass bills, and they were laid on the table. In the House Representative Butler gave notice of a bill prohibiting commercial travelers from furnishing reports of the financial standing of a person without the written consent of the person reported. The following resolutions of Gov. Rich were confirmed by the Senate: Members of State Board of Agriculture, Ira H. Butterfield, Isaac Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids; member of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, George D. Gillespie, Grand Rapids; member of the Board of Control, Thomas J. Dunstan, Hancock; State appointments: Paymaster General, Henry W. Carey, East-Lake; Judge Advocate General, Vincent Laney, a Detroit; Commander-in-chief, Benjamin S. Wagstaff, Detroit; Bernard S. Kaufman, Marquette; Frank H. Latta, Battle Creek; William A. Loomis, Grand Rapids.

In the Legislature Wednesday Representative Sumner introduced a bill providing for the infliction of the death penalty on convicted persons under arrest who commit murder. The Senate in committee of the whole passed the concurrent resolution requesting Michigan representatives in Congress to urge the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Bills were introduced for the repeal of the mortgage tax law, and the election of nine inspectors by popular vote. A bill was introduced in Representative Hall Wednesday evening, March 1st, in honor of James J. Mahone. The Governor appointed J. E. Mahoney, a resident of Pontiac, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane.

The House indulged in a lively debate Thursday on a resolution introduced by Mr. Ferguson (colored), condemning the manifest disposition on the part of an elector to vote for a resident colored man convicted of crime and calling upon the authorities at Washington to exercise the power of the nation to remove the colored man from office of these people. It was adopted by a strict party vote. The entire question was again opened up by the introduction of a resolution condemning the lynching at Port Huron, Mich., some six years ago of a negro ravisher. The resolution was adopted with but one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Bailey, who represents the district in which the lynching occurred.

In the Senate a joint resolution asking the Governor to order the United States Senators may be voted for on the general ticket, failed of passage. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the local option law. Gov. Rich approved the bill granting legislators from the Upper Peninsula extra compensation at the rate of \$2 per day. When the Committee on Contested Elections came to report on the Griffin and Ruch cases Friday it was found that the decision of the Supreme Court had been pronounced and the complete minority report stated: also that the desk of Chairman Hammond, of the committee, had been tampered with and several affidavits bearing on the minority report were missing. Speaker Tateam has instituted an investigation with a view of discovering the audaciously published person who rifled the desks. Bills were introduced in the House providing for a State Dairy and Food Commission, and for a State Inspector of factories, and to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing institutions. Mr. McLaughlin's bill changing the name of the State Reform School for Boys to the Industrial Home for neglected and delinquent boys was proposed by Gen. Alger, who wants the boys called students in the Industrial School. In the Senate notices were given of bills to repeal the law for franchise tax law, providing for a revision of the registration laws, creating a separate board of control for the State public works, and amending all railroads under the State tax law.

The California State Flower. The State flower of California is the anemone, or orange-colored California poppy, which has great beauty and individuality. It is exclusively a California flower and was so named after Dr. Eschscholtz, who made an expedition to this country in 1816. The flower is a simple-stemmed annual, with finely cut, pile-grooved petals, four brilliant orange petals of satiny texture, numerous stamens of the same shade, and a colorless, acid yellow. The two sepals are united into a cap, like a candle extinguisher, which is pushed upward and dropped off as the blossom expands. There are several varieties, the largest and brightest being found in the valleys and foothills and the smaller and lighter-colored in the neighborhood of the sea-coast. One kind is spotless white. It often attains the height of nearly two feet.

Relic of a Being Sixty Feet High. What scientists have discovered in this country was recently found in a gravel-pit in Montana and is now in the possession of Col. Ray, of Dickinson, N. D. It is believed that this relic formed part of the backbone of a biped sixty feet high. The hole in the bone where the spinal cord passed is as big as a man's hand. This size is indicative of brain power and scientists are convinced that because the hole is so large the bone never could have belonged to an ape.

Textile Fabrics. FUSTIAN was first made of cotton about the year 1641. In 1650 Tibetan woolen shawls cost 160 rupees, about \$30. The stocking frame was invented by Lee, English, in 1589. Cotton was introduced into Italy from Spain A. D. 1490. The American Indians, in 1492, were dressed in cotton cloth.

The Dutch loom was brought to England from Holland in 1676. Uzzin, 1698 the English sent their goods to Holland to be dyed. CASHMERE shawls were first brought to England from India in 1666. UNDETAKEERS who violated act of 1678 were liable to a fine of £5.

CALICO was first brought to England by East India Company in 1631.

MUSLIN, from Moussul, India, was first brought to England in 1670.

SILK was first manufactured in England in 1641 by French refugees.

JAMES I. 1610, sent silk-worms to Virginia, and offered a silk bounty.

A PATENT was issued in 1718 for silk throwing machine to Thomas Lombe.

CALICOES were, by act of Parliament in 1700, forbidden to be worn.

VELVETEEN was first made of cotton in 1636; pronounced better than silk.

In 1677 British and Irish woollens were prohibited from entering France.

FINE cloths were made at Sedan, under the patronage of Mazarin, 1646.

THE KALMUCKS.

Credited with Being the Ugliest Among the Races of Men.

The Kalmucks, a people of the Mongol race, inhabiting parts of the Chinese and Russian Empires, are



KALMUCK COSTUMES.

credited with being the ugliest in appearance, of all the tribes of men. They are descended from the Scythians of antiquity, and are barbarous and superstitious. Of swarthy complexion, short in stature, with flattened face and coarse, black hair, they repel the advances of more civilized peoples. They lead a wandering life, moving about in tribes. Their tents are fashioned of sticks, overlaid with skins and pieces of felt and are conically shaped, a hole being left in the top for the escape of smoke. The majority of them belong to the religion of Buddha. They marry young, the males at 15 and females at 13. The marriage ceremony consists in the couple holding a shoulder of mutton wrapped in a cloth, and pledging their truth before the idols. Divorce is prohibited by law among them, but custom, nevertheless, allows a man to discard his wife.

Their treatment of the dead is strange and revolting. The bodies are carried to a distance from the encampment and left to be devoured by



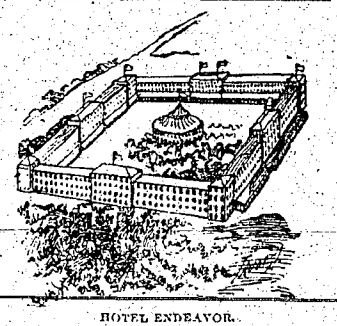
A KALMUCK ENCAMPMENT.

dogs. A watch is kept and if more than six dogs feed on the body the deceased is afterward held in the highest veneration. But should fewer dogs feast on the deceased the latter is said to have disgraced his tribe. Among many of the Kalmucks of Russia this terrible custom is now abolished.

A FEATURE OF THE FAIR.

Large Hotel to Be Built by the Societies of Christian Endeavor.

The Hotel Endeavor is to be a feature of the Columbian Exposition, and a very praiseworthy one, indeed. It is to be built by the societies of Christian Endeavor, on a large square eight blocks south of the Fair ground and on the shore of Lake Michigan. The style may be likened to that of a large Mexican hacienda—that is,



HOTEL ENDEAVOR.

the hotel is built in the form of a hollow square, with a court in the center, and everyone of its 700 rooms will be both an inside and an outside room. The outer dimensions are 300 feet square, and the inclosed park is 217 by 242 feet, inclosing forest trees as high as the building itself.

Care of the Hair. The hair brush should have long, soft bristles that will go quite through the hair and remove every particle of dust, and must, above all things, be immaculately clean. A comb is rarely necessary if the hair is well brushed, but when used should be a coarse one. A fine comb is apt to break and split the hair. At night the hair should be braided loosely, tied with a soft ribbon and allowed to hang. In this way a complete rest is afforded it, and it is prevented from breaking. Some care should be given to the selection of pins. Coarse, rough or sharply pointed pins should be avoided, as they will eventually spoil the most beautiful hair. The best and safest pins are those made of amber or tortoise shell.—Godey's Magazine.

Referred Him to an Aunty Painter. A remark made by a clever London woman the other day is worth recording. A man whom she much disliked said to her: "I know that you have a great and deserved reputation for artistic taste. Now, would you kindly exercise it on my behalf by telling me whom you would recommend me to have my portrait painted by?" The reply was prompt: "By Rosa Bonheur."

An Eye on the Frenchman. A study of a German map, on which is plotted the stations of the troops in their huge army, shows that the majority are so placed as to be conveniently moved in sections to the French frontier.

Prospective Item. Nearly 100 different machines have been invented for boring rock.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Wiped Out the Insult in Blood—Ben Adams' Head Laid—To Make Merry at a Polish Wedding—Several Severe Accidents.

From Far and Near.

T. J. FLETCHER'S \$1,300 residence at West Selkiew burned.

MASON business men are also having the early-closing fever.

The record of two Birmingham dogs for two hours is twenty-five sheep.

Four men were arrested at Rondo, charged with giving whisky to a young girl.

SHREVEAUX has a curiosity in the shape of two mice connected by the tail only.

WM. BOUDEAU, of Monroe, had his foot terribly crushed in a machine gearing in a paper mill.

JUDGE OF PROBATE A. DUNBAR, of Monroe, has disposed of 573 estates during his term of office.

Fon rude conduct to a lady, James Prior shot and fatally wounded Private Duquette, of Fort Brady.

A Norway thief thought he was stealing some whisky from a cutter the other night. It was nothing but vinegar.

The Dickinson County Board of Supervisors gave \$100 to the officer who arrested Berghetto, the wife murderer.

A 6-YEAR-OLD son of Eugene Brown, of Howell, had his foot terribly crushed. He tried to catch onto a sleigh and fell beneath it.

H. KIRKPATRICK, of Monroe, sent an ax through his foot, cutting clear through the bones of the arch. He will be a cripple.

The first Episcopal Church built in the copper district, still stands at Cliff, Keweenaw County, having been erected in 1858.

JAY GOLDWORTHY, a Crystal Falls drayman, got the measles, and, left with goods which other people claimed. He's in jail.

A POLANDER from Roger City got supplies for a wedding at Alpena—ten kegs of beer and five gallons of alcohol and five gallons of wine.

Up in Charlevoix jurors on liquor cases are always asked as to their feeling toward the liquor question. Few convictions are the result.

JAMES GORDON and Charles Harris were roommates at Lake Angele. Gordon missed \$75. Harris suddenly seemed well supplied with cash. He confessed.

In a lumber camp near Robert, Sunday, Joseph St. Clair took an ax and inflicted a wound on Volter Ludlow's thigh which may prove fatal. St. Clair is in jail.

A FRENCHMAN boarded a Muskegon car the other night. The conductor said he didn't pay his fare. He said he did. A fight ensued, and the passenger was man-got a frightful blow on the head.

BEN ADAMS, of Monroe, has had hard luck. While at the Keeley cure his two children were taken sick and died of diphtheria. Still he stuck at the cure. When he finally returned home cured, his wife dropped.

N. S. BUCKS, of Minden City, has passed the age of three score years and ten. He is very ill, too. The other day the marshal fixed the village bell and people with tears in their minds, thought it was tolling for him. To show how mistaken they were the "up and go" muffled the very next day.

Geo. HERBERT, of Manistowic, was frightfully scalded while trying to scald a dead hog.

JUSTICE JOHN FRIEDRICH, of Iron Mountain, is all right. The Alderton have reinstated him.

The American Express Company will hereafter control all expressage along the Michigan branch of the Big Four road.

JAS. LUCAS, a laborer of Newberry, assaulted Joe Poe, who was sick at the time. Poe was sent so badly that he cannot recover.

SEVEN White Cops are after a fellow who posted on the village school house slanderous pieces of literature about estimable ladies.

H. BRADON, the Manistowic man, who for two weeks was lost on Indian lake, with both feet frozen, has had the two members amputated.

FOURVILLE people have no eye for business. Women of the Baptist Church have started a society, every member of which will on her birthday donate a number of cents corresponding to her age.

A NEW Troy justice announces that he will tie matrimonial knots in the most approved style for 50 cents, if he be not expected to kiss the bride.

JOHN CUTTING, of Krokow, Presque Isle County, went to Alpena with \$10 in his inside pocket. His friends are anxious to learn his whereabouts.

JOHN BRUCKENRIDGE, of Grou, wanted to tear down an old house and to begin at the top. He went on the roof of the old shanty. He

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in stating names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

While the French situation is still serious, prospects of a few more duels tend to greatly lighten the prevailing gloom.

An old maid over in New Jersey faints after reading in the local paper that in the manufacture of champagne the grapes are squeezed six times.

PADEREWSKI says he sometimes spends an hour on one bar. There are musicians of less than one-tenth his ability who spend nearly a whole day at one bar.

The foreign commissioners to the Chicago Exposition propose to erect a "Foreign Visitors' Club Building" on the grounds. There seems to be a greater lack of dollars than of separate building in the show.

Spain and England are at swords' points over the question of precedence in the affairs of Morocco. Meanwhile the Sultan of that hide-bound country, who might be supposed to be the man really intended, hasn't, apparently, a word to say.

DR. GATLING, of gun fame, has now invented a weapon that will fire 2,000 bullets a minute and never acquire a hotbox. It is designed as a discourager of mobs, and a mob failing to be discouraged by it would have to be very much in earnest.

The Germans indignantly deny that their colonization efforts in the Cameroon country have come to naught. They point with pride to the fact that one of their army officers there recently shot a gorilla which measured seventy inches around the chest.

KING MILAN has made his peace with Queen Natalie and the conubial goose hangs high. One condition of the reunion is that the King shall reform and have a thick coat of whitewash applied to his moral character. This should create a scarcity in the lime market.

THE REV. SAM SMALL has got tired of preaching to a church full of people, and has again entered the service of the Atlanta Constitution, where he will have a larger audience. No man can find greater opportunities to do good for his fellows than upon a great daily newspaper.

ENGLAND'S diplomatic bluffer, Ambassador Cremer, seems in "falling down" the Khedive of Egypt to have detached a little more than he or his country is able to masticate with that grace which should characterize "the Queen's taste." Abbas, the son, is made of sterner stuff than was Tewfik, the father, and his sinuous Oriental vertebrae are receiving some wholesome Occidental bracing from some very ram-rodgy gentlemen in the diplomatic service of both France and Russia.

The Almanach de Gotha of 1893 mentions only four American ladies as having married Englishmen of ducal families. These are the Duchess of Manchester, nee Miss Yznaga; the Duchess of Marlborough, nee Mrs. Hamersley; Lady Randolph Churchill, nee Miss Jerome, married to the uncle of the present Duke of Marlborough; and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, nee Miss Bessie Livingston, married to Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, cousin of the Duke of Portland. There are many American ladies mentioned as having married members of the nobility of France, Germany and Italy.

The public of the country is to be congratulated because of the fact that one of the most detestable of practical jokers has met with well-deserved punishment at the hands of his victims. It will be remembered how the newspapers some weeks ago published an account of a terrible riot in Bakersville, N. C., and how the affair on investigation proved one of the boldest "fakes" ever known. J. H. Hyams was the originator of the report. In a recent fight with Capt. H. F. Perry, one of those reported dead, Hyams was badly whipped and will be the possessor of a sore head for many days.

The manufacture of war clouds is again an active industry in Europe. France, according to some of the German statesmen, is soon to see the republic overturned and a dictatorship established, an early result of which change is to be a declaration of war on Germany. The Egyptian question, in its new phase, according to many diplomats, is going to lead to trouble between France and England, while Russia is beginning to prepare for either an attack on India or a march on Constantinople. Of course these war stories come as a godsend to William II. and Premier Caprivi. They make dozens of votes for William's army bill in the Reichstag.

The typewriters' trust, the seductive combination of winning beauties who daily pound the keys and adjust the bands of the half-million typewriting machines down-town, has resulted in the creation of a body hostile to it. The wives and mothers-in-law of business men are forming in a solid corporation to watch the pretty manipulators of the clicking keys. Between these two unions, each of which has eagle eyes upon him, the average business man is liable to

be a little worried. Fancy a visiting committee of mothers-in-law and half-headed wives colluding in his office with the inspectors of the typewriters' trust! He would be crushed between the two!

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Herald, signing herself "Saleslady," takes up the cudgels for her class in a vigorous and well-written communication. She says, in effect that it is no one's business save their own if female employees in stores choose to work for \$20, \$10 or \$3 a week; that their lot is better than that of domestics, because they have some time each day to call their own. She alleges further that the girl at the counter is more frequently ill-used by the ladies whom she waits on than by her employer, and she finishes with the following declaration: "People look upon clerks as an untutored set, but the greater number of clerks are well educated, and among their number are more refined and intelligent girls than in the cream of society." All of which shows that the American woman, whether found behind a counter, in a kitchen or in a parlor, is a plucky and independent being, and that whoever treads on her toes will hear the American eagle scream.

PERHAPS the most profitable business in this country is that done by the Government mints in the coinage of silver and minor coins. During the past fourteen years the Government has coined 410,412,833 silver dollars. The quantity of silver contained in each cost from 65 to 90 cents during the period, and was in effect sold for 100 cents. On subsidiary silver coinage there is also a handsome profit. The total gain to the Treasury from both sources from 1878 to 1892 amounts to \$72,736,065.75. On the coinage of 1-cent and 5-cent pieces the rate of profit is even greater. A pound of bronze, worth less than 20 cents, is worth \$1.46 when made into 1-cent pieces. A pound of nickel, costing less than 32 cents, is coined into a value of \$4.53 in 5-cent nickels. For the fiscal year 1891 and 1892 there were coined of the former \$1,128,293.30 at a profit of \$974,197.95, and of the latter \$1,536,217.65, at a profit of \$1,428,021.58. During the past year, although the profits of the mints were greatly reduced owing to the reduction in the coinage of silver dollars under the law of 1890, they aggregated \$2,294,288.29, which gave a net return over all expenses of the mints and assay offices of \$703,794.17.

Swimming in Salt Lake. When I waded out so far that the water came up to my neck I scaled a board and dived. As it is my custom to open my eyes under water, I did so as soon as I was fairly immersed. In an instant it seemed as if virgins had been poured into them. Springing to an upright position as soon as possible, I tried to get the salt out of them, but the more I rubbed the more it seemed to get in. Nature relieved the smarters after awhile by pouring through the tear ducts enough of milder solution of salt to clear the irritated corners of the fluid, and I took pains not to let the water into my eyes again. After that the bath was more enjoyable, if only as a new experience, says a writer in Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

There was a singular and unaccounted for loss of lightness, and it was not difficult to float high out of water either in a reclining or sitting posture; yet a bather who is not a swimmer will fare as badly here as anywhere, for the head, being heavier than the lower extremities, has a tendency to sink, unless one has the skill to keep it above the surface. To float requires less exertion than in the sea, a slight motion of the hand being sufficient to keep the body balanced evenly, for one depends less for his buoyancy on breathing than in ocean water. On striking out to swim I was surprised at a splashing noise behind me, and discovered that I was made by my feet, for I was so high out of water that they went into the air at every stroke. This lightness at one end of the body tends, as I have said, to depress the other, but to one who is used to swimming this is a trifle.

On emerging from the lake I found that every inch of my skin was sparkling with salt crystals, and though I rubbed and scrubbed they were not so easily to be got rid of. These crystals were sharp enough to create discomfort and to suggest an undue intimacy with thistles. My hair was full of them, and they even adhered to my clothing, so that a vigorous shaking of raiment and a fresh-water bath were in order on reaching my hotel. When I told the people in town of my swim and the manner of it, I was laughed at, and informed that it was not the correct thing to swim, except at a bathing pavilion, where one has fresh water to shower away the salt that sticks to him.

A Road and River Cycle. The combined bicycle and boats shown in the figure is an American invention for road and river travel, described in Cassell's Magazine. Twin boats are fastened to a tricycle hav-



THE CYCLE IN USE ON THE WATER.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION AND AMERICAN MINISTER.



ALL SIDES OF THE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION QUESTION.

For Annexation. Let us have them. Boston Globe. Let us have them. Philadelphia Record. Cannot afford to let the opportunity slip. Elgin News. There is every reason why the islands should be accepted. Detroit News. Annex them or establish native government and protect it. The annexation is the solution of the problem from our standpoint. Detroit Tribune. Accept the overtures of the commissioners and at once possess the islands. Springfield State Journal. It is scarcely more a privilege than a duty to annex the Hawaiian Islands. New York Advertiser. It is no party question. It is a national question. We want naval and coaling stations. Atlanta Constitution.

Against Annexation. Hawaii would be our one weak point. Boston Herald. The desirability of annexation is a matter of opinion. Kansas City Star. It would be little less than a crime for the United States to annex them. Buffalo Express. At the end of the whole matter, for the present, will probably be a protectorate. Cleveland Leader. An expansive system of empire or territorial aggrandizement the country had certainly better avoid. Galveston News. We have no place in our system of government for the acquisition of territory. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. It is not at all certain that the American people or their representatives would favor annexing that country. Philadelphia Ledger.

On the Fence. The danger is great. St. Paul Globe. We're not eager to annex Hawaii. We're waiting for more intelligence. We're not sure it is to be preferred at present to annexation. Minneapolis Journal. Must either remain independent or be annexed to the United States. Milwaukee Wisconsin. We don't want Hawaii, and yet we don't want anybody else to get it. Louisville Courier-Journal. America must not be permitted to interfere in Hawaii. London Telegraph. The statement that England will not sit idly by and see Hawaii taken up by the United States is a London cablegram.

WILL LET HER COME IN.

The Feeling in Favor of Annexing Hawaii Growing in Congress. Concerning the Hawaiian annexation, a Washington correspondent says that at both ends of the Capitol the sentiment is growing that annexation is the only step to take. The commissioners have said unofficially over and over again that they do not want a protectorate, and Senators and Representatives who at first thought was an easy way out of the embarrassment of an unprecedented situation are drifting to the idea that this presents about as many difficulties as direct annexation. But no steps are going to be taken immediately. The provisional government is in a position to take care of the country for the present, with the help of United States marines. England seems disposed, according to London dispatches, to keep her hands off if we want to take the islands, and Senators and Representatives want to maintain the status quo until they have acquired fuller information about the resources of the islands and the different kinds of population who would have to be taken care of.

The strongest advocate and the strongest opponent of annexation are Southern Democratic Senators. Senator Morgan is for annexation, as he has been all along, and an advocate of a broad and foreign policy, extending far beyond our own boundaries and our own property. In the discussions on Samoa and the Congo Free State, particularly in the case of the latter, he has taken a leading part in urging annexation. The United States to a wider sphere of influence, if not of power, and his advocacy of the Nicaragua canal as a part of the same policy is well known. The Southern men generally are in favor of annexation, but Louisiana opposes. The sugar interests of Louisiana and Hawaii combine. The Louisiana planters are hoping for the repeal of the bounty and the imposition of a duty, and they don't like an annexation which would mean a duty on sugar. Reciprocity with Hawaii has not been in the interest of Louisiana, and the Pelican planters believe that annexation would do a great deal to encourage the investment of American capital in the island. Louisiana, the sugar culture would be greatly extended there, and the islands made more dangerous competitors than they have ever been in the sugar market.

BAD WHISKY AND COWBOYS.

They Unite with Indians to Raise a Row at Pine Ridge. Another scene in the shooting tragedy on the Sioux Reservation was enacted Friday evening near the spot where the four white men were killed by Indians. As soon as the news of the tragedy was brought to Pine Ridge, Capt. Brown, the agent, dispatched twelve mounted police under command of Police Sergeant Joe Bush to the scene of the shooting, with instructions to arrest and bring in the perpetrators of the bloody work. When the squad arrived at their destination, near Soka and near the agency, they found a large crowd, opened fire on them and a skirmish took place, resulting in the death of two of Two Sticks' party and the wounding of Two Sticks and one of his sons. Two Sticks himself was shot in the leg and in the abdomen. Two Sticks' son was wounded slightly in the ankle. The dead Indians were left where they fell and the wounded ones were brought to the agency. The motive for the murder cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is believed that the Indians were playing cards with the white men in the dugout in which they were camped and got into a dispute, and that, after leaving them, the Indians returned and opened the door of the dugout and shot the white men while they were asleep. Another account is that these Indians had been in one of their sweat houses, going through some of their savage ceremonies, and became imbued with the idea that it was incumbent upon them to kill these men and proceeded to carry it out.

After making their reports the police were highly complimented by Captains Brown and Clancy. Capt. Brown has another squad of police out after those who got away, with instructions to bring them to the agency dead or alive. A courier reports that Two Sticks and his two sons returned two or three hours after killing the cowboys and took all the boot clothing in the camp and stole what food was in sight. It is a difficult matter to obtain reliable particulars. Last night it was rumored that Two Sticks' friends were moving toward the agency and were going to fire the government building, but this cannot be confirmed. A billiard is now being held in the agency building, and an Indian's order that anything else, Captain Brown does not fear serious trouble, but others do not have the same opinion. A Rapid City, S. D., dispatch says the reports of danger from discontented Pine Ridge Indians caused by the murder of four cowboys are unfounded, no general rioting being reported. The Humphrey & Stanger out-

FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

What Children Have Done, What They Are Doing, and What They Should Do to Pass Their Childhood Days.

A Great Discovery. Ring all the bells in the steeps, Dr. Columbus has been on his voyage. And discovered another new world.

Yes, a lovely new world is discovered, And Columbus is filled with delight, As the charms of his beautiful country Are revealed to his wondering sight.

But when I look at the hero I cannot refrain from a laugh, For his foolishness and bold, and so helpless He can't even walk with a staff.

We must telephone down to the office, For papa'll want surely to know This wonderful thing that has happened—The baby's discovered his toe.

—Youth's Companion.

A World's Youth's Congress.

Every reader between the ages of 13 and 21 years will want to know about the World's Youth's Congress which is to be held during the World's Fair, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition. We have no space at this time to give the details of the work of this great, and most unique assembly of youth ever before undertaken in the history of civilization, but hope our young readers will take hold of the matter at once. Surely the boys and girls who read this paper have ambition to be and become something worthy themselves, their opportunities and their magnificent country. They certainly want to know how they can try their chances with others for the honor of being appointed the delegate of their school and county to this congress. It is important that the good influences of this patriotic and educational work should be felt wherever we go in America, and it is not yet too late to take up in the schools attended by the boys and girls who read this paper, and if they want to know how to proceed, they can learn all the particulars by addressing the secretary of the committee, E. Frederick Bliss, Room 713 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, enclosing two 2-cent stamps. In Chicago, nearly all of the two hundred delegates are already appointed, the work having been taken up with great enthusiasm under a recommendation of the Board of Education. We hope our young readers will be well represented in that congress next summer.

Cat and Mouse.

In this game the players stand round in a circle, holding each other's hands, excepting one who acts the "mouse," and who, standing outside the circle, touches one of the players and then runs under the arms of the others. The player thus touched becomes "cat," and must pursue the "mouse" until he catches him; but in doing this he must be careful to pass in and out of the circle under the arms of the same persons passed by the "mouse," who is thus enabled to lead his pursuer a pretty chase. When the "cat" is agile and the "mouse" cunning, the game can be made to yield a good deal of fun. A "cat" who has been caught becomes "cat," while the "cat" who has caught him takes his place in the circle.

A Girl's Composition on Boys.

Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are young women that will be young ladies by and by. Man was made before woman. When God looked at Adam he said to himself, "Well, I guess I can do better if I try again," and then he made Eve. God liked Eve so much better than Adam that there have been more women than men ever since. Boys are a trouble. They are wearing out everything but soap. If I had my way half the boys in the world would be dolls. My papa is so nice that I guess he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy.

Childish Prattle. MAIRIA (severely)—Johnny, what made you steal that cake. Johnny—My appetite. Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. FORESTER—Look at the new moon over there, Kendall. Kendall—Is that really a new moon, mamma, or is it the old one made over again?

LITTLE BOY—Did it hurt to have your tooth pulled? Little GIRL—No, I took gas. "How did the gas make you feel?" "Like a balloon, of course?"

FIRST BOY—Did you get a pony this summer? Second BOY—Yes. First BOY—Have any fun with it? Second BOY—No, but the pony had lots of fun with me.

MAMMA—You look as if you hadn't slept much. Little DOT—No, I didn't. "What kept you awake?" "I was waiting for the new clock to go to sleep."—Good News.

LITTLE DOT—Folks say there is people on Mars. Little DICK—There is. Little DOT (triumphantly)—How could they get there?

MOTHER—I see you have been playing with that little girl next door again. Have you and she made up? Little DAUGHTER—No, but we haven't anybody else to play with.

When Polly saw a colored baby for the first time, a week or two ago, she ran into the house and called to her mother, "Oh, mamma, come quick!" she cried. "Here's a live baby all made out of chocolate." "What was Helen crying about, Polly?" asked Polly's mother, as the little one came from the play-ground. "She dug a great big hole in the garden, and her mamma wouldn't let her take it into the house with her," said Polly.—Harper's Young People.

Wild Justice.

To the Corsican, the law is simply a means of persecution, for he has no confidence in legal justice. He takes the law in his own hands, therefore. An insult is offered, or a political dispute arises; what is easier than the discharge of a gun or a stab with a dagger? The result is that Corsicans to-day feel for a murderer's pity and animation akin to that which our grandfathers displayed toward him who had killed his man in duel. It is the man "in trouble" who has a claim upon his friends. If he turns

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lessons—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Rebuilding the Wall.

The lesson for Sunday, Feb. 19, may be found in Neh. 4: 9-23.

INTRODUCTION.

It is our desire in these lessons studies, following out the general "Lesson Outline," hints at below, to place in the "Introductory," the main thought of the lesson, letting the "Points in the Lesson" simply suggest a few of the interesting subsidiary teachings, connected, of course, more or less with the central thought of the lesson, in the "Points in the Lesson." The "Hints and Illustrations" some brief intimations are given as to the means of imparting this instruction. In the lesson before us the main teaching is evidently Christian character on the one hand, and reference to the theocracy of God, on the other, but some communities engaged in the work of church-building or reorganization may find an even more literal and quite legitimate application.

POINTS IN THE LESSON.

How to lay a wall is the lesson. And there are walls to be built to-day.

"Watch and pray" are the first two lessons of instruction. Vigilance is the price of more things than liberty. Look up toward heaven and look out against the world's trust in God, and keep your powder dry.

"Nevertheless" is a trifle weak. And, is the Hebrew—and so. Just because of opposition they turned to God. Persecution availed to drive them to renewed—was a watchful, condescension. Their enemies conspired to "hinder it," make a failure of it is the literal rendering. We have seen it so. But right there, as we flee to Jehovah, he conspires to save us, and we find again that "the kingdom of God is not of this world." "For good to them that love God."

Of course they were weak. It is through "the weak things" that God loves to "confound the mighty." Sanballat said, "What do these feeble Jews?" It is saying, "What do these feeble Jews?" But not for our resort. "Hear, O our God, (verse four) for we are despised (Hebrew, a derision) and turn their reproach upon their own head. And so again, "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh at them; he shall have them in derision." Who laughs last? "Greater is he that is in you than he that is in the world."

There was much to discourage. Notice: (verse 10) "the strength of the hands of the Jews is decayed." Then the murmurings of the adversaries are heard (verse eleven); "they shall not know," etc. Finally "the Jews which dwell by them" (what is harder to endure than the gossip and tattling of idle neighbors?) "gave out their doleful prophecies, ten times over: 'You'll see them back again presently.' Ah, if ever a people had difficulties to overcome, Nehemiah and his confederates had. And they thought that God had prevailed over their enemies. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

BOGUS JAVA AND MOCHA.

Brazilian Coffee Often Masquerades as the More Popular Bean.

Does it not strike you as strange, considering the fact that more than half the coffee consumed in the world is grown in Brazil, that one seldom sees Brazilian coffee advertised? Should you ask your grocer for the "best Brazilian" he would not know what to give you. The reason, according to the Boston Bulletin, is because the best coffee grown in Brazil is sold under the name of "Java" and "Mocha," and a large share of the inferior grades are marked "Bourbon" and "Martinique." Yet nowadays the latter island produces hardly more than 500 sacks of coffee in a year—a mere drop in the world's big bucket, and Bourbon yields perhaps 6,000 sacks per annum—just about enough to supply the markets of Rio for twenty-four hours. At least nine-tenths of all the "Mocha" coffee that you drink with such gusto because it costs an extra price is the small, round bean of the Brazilian plant, picked from the tips of the upland branches where the tropics have had the most chance to infuse richness into it and afterward "scraped" by hand. The fazendeiros (coffee planters) of Brazil, unlike those of Java, do not sell their crops under any special trade mark. Between the fazendeiro and the exporter a class of "middle men," unknown elsewhere, intervene—half bankers, half brokers—locally designated as commissarios, who lower the standard of the crop by mixing different harvests, thus relieving individual producers of all responsibility and depriving the product of its true value.

It is often remarked that there is no drunkenness in Brazil, but the statement is untrue; not perhaps so far as alcohol drinks are concerned, but the whole country is perpetually in a state of semi-intoxication on coffee—men, women and children alike—and to babies in arms it is fed from a spoon. At all hours of day and night, in season and out, everybody literally guzzles it. The effect is plainly apparent in trembling hands, twitching eyelids, mummy-hued skins and a chronic state of nervous excitability worse than that produced by whisky.

Are you overheated in the noonday sun or chilled by the dews of evening? Are you wearied or "blue" or suffering from the bodily pain or homesickness? Coffee is the Brazilian's unfailing panacea, as the Chinese turns to his opium and the toper to his toddy. It is brought to your bedside the instant you are awake in the morning and just before you drop off in sleep at night, at meals and between meals, and whenever a caller comes—in always black, bitter and hot. Connected with each of the theaters is a garden or cafe, to which the people repair after every act to partake of ices, confectionery, wines, and coffee, of course.

Drink Tea in Cold Weather.

The superiority of tea over brandy in many cases is beyond question. The idea still lingers that alcohol keeps out the cold. As a matter of fact mountaineers have found by repeated experience that the opposite of this holds true.

So They Can Store.

Unbroken 4-year-old colts, suitable for military purposes, can be bought in the Australian colonies at from \$50 to \$75 each.

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Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

From the census report the valuation of wealth in the United States is three times as great as in 1860, and twice as great per capita. Wealth has increased faster than population.

Holmes, the democrat representative from Bay, has given notice in the house of a bill to repeal all acts of the legislature of 1891 not already repealed. His head is level.—*Ros. News.*

"A tariff is a tax," so say free traders; yet their plan is to restore the sugar duty to raise needed revenue, and so tax the people \$39,000,000 a year, that being the tariff levied on imports of sugar and molasses in 1890.

It was reported that President-elect Cleveland had lost heavily in the late whiskey deal, but the New York World denies the rumor and professes speaking with authority says: "Mr. Cleveland has not lost anything in whiskey, except perhaps a little sugar."

The vociferous applause of President Harrison by the democratic press, because of his nomination of a democrat to the Supreme judgeship would probably be turned to bitter abuse if Cleveland were to name a republican to a similar office.

Force pig iron is quoted in England at \$5.37 a ton. If the duty is added to the foreign price, as free traders assert, similar iron should bring \$15.09 a ton in this country. But as a matter of fact, it can be bought for \$8.50 a ton, only 13 cents above the foreign price.—*N. Y. Press.*

Reports to the state board of health show rheumatism, bronchitis, tonsillitis, neuralgia and influenza in the order named caused the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending February 4th. Diphtheria is reported at 38 places, scarlet fever at 72, typhoid fever at 18, measles at 28 and small-pox at 2 places.

In 1880 the average yearly wage paid to the employees of manufacturing establishments in Hoboken, N. J., was \$392. In 1890, after ten years of republican protection, the average wage of similar operatives in the same city was \$490. This increase of \$98, or 25 per cent., was largely due to republican protection.—*N. Y. Press.*

There are two classes of people in this country who are crying out for the closing of the World's Fair, on the Sabbath day. Members of the different churches and the saloon keepers. In our opinion they would accomplish more good in closing the saloons on that day. All good people would unite in a move of that kind.

A Sunday school teacher was trying to impress upon his pupils the care of the Deity for all living things, great or small, and, getting to the peroration of his address, he said: "The Lord, who made the mountain, made the little blade of grass. The Lord who made the ocean, made the pebble on the shore. The Lord who made me made a daisy."

The Democrats are kicking because the present legislature is repealing nearly all the laws passed by the Sunbeams. As the Supreme court of the State has decided many of them unconstitutional and their own attorney general that others are no good, we do not see why they should kick because the Republicans are undoing these wrongs.

The number of sheep in the United States in 1892 was 1,508,000 greater than in 1891, while the clip of wool increased in one year 25,000,000 pounds. There were consumed in American mills in 1892, 59,000,000 more pounds of wool than in 1891, and 23,600,000 lbs. of this increase were of domestic wool. With such acts in plain view let free traders in wool go in, and see what they will see in 1896. By that time, if the Democrats have their way, the American ram will be hunted for menagerie purposes.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The best food for poultry is beans or peas boiled to a pulp and then fed hot. There is more nourishment in a pound of beans thus prepared than in half a bushel of corn thrown over the ground for fowls to pick up as they please. Hens are supposed to eat anything, and if sufficiently starved, they will; but if properly fed and tended, are just as particular about their food as human beings. A great many farmers feed their fowls on corn thrown down on the ground, and expect them to eat snow instead of giving them clean water to drink, then allow them to roost on trees and fences in the open air, and are surprised that they do not lay. Of course they do not; but could not be expected to do so; but fowls properly housed and fed on warm palatable food will lay all the year round and be glad of the chance.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The annual report of the United States mint during the last fiscal year was \$31,792,376. The total money in circulation is given as \$1,006,139,755, an average of \$24.34 per capita. The profit from seigniorage on silver coinage during the past year was \$950,487, and for the past fourteen years amounts to \$72,736,065.

The state encampment, G. A. R., will be held at Benton Harbor, March 7, 8 and 9. Some of the members of Ruddock Post are agitating the subject of making an effort to secure the meeting of the next encampment in our city. They say if Benton Harbor can take care of it, there should be no trouble in Cheboygan doing so.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

The foreign commerce of the United States for the year 1892 was enormous in volume. We exported \$938,000,000 worth, and imported articles valued at \$876,000,000. The balance of trade, \$62,000,000 was in our favor. The total volume of our foreign commerce was \$2,800,000,000 more than the average annual total for the ten years preceding. Verily, we are the people!—*Blade.*

So far as heard from, there will be but one name presented at the republican state convention for justice of the Supreme court and that will be the present able incumbent, Judge Frank Hooker. For Regents of the University Col. Henry S. Dean of Ann Arbor, and Hon. H. W. Carey of Manistee. All three excellent men and insure no less than 10,000 majority. The convention may nominate these three gentlemen, and if it does, no mistake will be made.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, one of the greatest newspapers of the west, says: "You can always judge a town and its people by its newspaper. Never buy town lots where a poor, half-starved newspaper is published. Newspapers these days are a necessity, not a luxury. They are so cheap that the poorest man can have them—unless he is running a bill at the saloon. It matters not how many city papers a man may take, he should give an honest support to his home paper."

The republican judicial convention will be held about March 1, it is expected, in Oscoda. "There is only one candidate who will come before the convention," says the Press of that place, "so it will be an easy matter to make a choice. Mr. Conine will without doubt be the republican candidate, and Judge Simpson the democratic candidate. The district is strongly republican; it was carried by Senator Pierce by over 450 majority. The republicans will have to hustle nevertheless, as they have a hard nut to beat."—*Northern Mail.*

Attorney General Ellis has announced that, for the spring election, tickets bearing the names of the candidates for the supreme justice, regents of the university, circuit judge and county commissioners of schools, must be printed under the supervision of the county election commissioners, while separate tickets, on which shall appear the names of candidates for city, village or township officers, must be printed under the direction of the city, village or township commissioners, provided for under the statute. Separate ballot boxes for the two classes of tickets must be provided.

There is a discrepancy between the 1-cent and 2-cent world's fair U. S. postage stamps, which might be called a hirsute difference. On the 1-cent stamp the lithograph engraving shows Columbus standing on the Pinta's deck taking his first look at America. Here the great discoverer's face is represented as perfectly innocent of whiskers. On the 2-cent stamp he is shown to be balding, only eight hours later. In that short time he seems to have devoted all his energy to growing a hirsute protection against the fierce winds of the new continent, for the second picture gives him a full beard.

No civilized nation in the nineteenth century has witnessed a more atrocious tragedy than that enacted in Texas on Wednesday. A wretch who undoubtedly deserved the severest legal penalty, was lawlessly tortured to death with a barbarity that the ingenuity of Central African savages could not have rivalled. The world outside of the United States will point to this outrage as a stigma on American civilization. It will not be easy to make intelligent foreigners understand that the American people as a whole regard it with an abhorrence equal to their own. The relentless torture of the colored criminal at Pater is, like the occurrence at Texarkana some time ago, is the direct result of the contempt for law that still reigns in many portions of the South. The laws of Texas if honestly executed were entirely competent to deal with their criminal according to his deserts; yet the people in defiance of all law and every dictate of civilized humanity were guilty of such abominable cruelty that it makes the blood run cold to think of it. It is only too obvious that in certain localities of the Union the tone of public sentiment and the appreciation of public duty have not yet risen above the grade of barbarism.—*N. Y. Press.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, '93.

Mr. Cleveland is certainly trying hard to dictate legislation to the present Congress. There is good reason for the assertion that the proposed radical amendments to the pension laws, which were when first offered voted down by the House committee on Appropriations, and this week adopted by that committee, are the result of direct orders from him. Mr. Holman joined the republican members of the committee in protesting and voting against these amendments, which are to be offered to the Pension appropriation bill when it comes up in the House, but they were outvoted. These amendments are first, for the transfer of the Pension bureau to the War department and the detail of Army officers to serve as Commissioner and deputy Commissioners; second, to suspend all pensions paid to pensioners not disabled by wounds who have an annual income in excess of \$600 a year; third to suspend all pensions paid to widows of soldiers who were not married to them within five years after the close of the war; fourth, to suspend all pensions, except those for total disabilities, now paid to alien non-residents. Whatever may be done by the next Congress it may be set down as certain that these amendments will never be adopted by this Congress.

Even the "gall" of Tammany Congressmen has to give way to universal public sentiment. This was shown when the Quarantine bill as originally passed by the Senate came up in the House this week. The bill was passed, notwithstanding the attempt of Kilgore and Anthony, of Texas, to filibuster against its being voted upon. A majority of the House judiciary committee has at last agreed to the report of the Homestead investigation which was prepared by Representative Cates, chairman of the subcommittee which made the investigation. This report will not make enjoyable reading for democratic editors who made the Homestead troubles the basis for partisan editorials during the late campaign, for it says that the tariff had nothing to do with the troubles, and that the strikers were the aggressors. It also condemns the use of the Pinkertons.

"The ease with which two or three men tie up the House whenever they are so disposed has created a sentiment which makes it certain that the rules adopted by the next House will permit the majority of the House to do business when it wishes to and to squelch filibustering. It is now certain that the appropriations of this Congress will be at least \$30,000,000 in excess of those made by the last republican Congress, which, by the way, is no longer sneeringly referred to by the democrats as the "billion dollar Congress." Now these gentlemen see that Secretary Charles Foster was right when he said: "This is a billion dollar country."

Extra session talk is now heard everywhere, and unless Mr. Cleveland made his threat about the failure to repeal the silver law for a bluff, one of his first official acts will be to issue a proclamation calling an extra session. A prominent democrat is authority for the statement that it will depend upon a poll of the House and Senate of the next Congress.

Both the whiskey trust and the Panama Canal investigations are in what may be called the "promising" stage, that is, they promise startling revelations, but so far none have been made.

The Hawaiian negotiations are still going on, but as they are secret there is nothing new to report.

The republican state central committee has called a state convention of said party to be held at Harmonic Hall, corner of Campbell and Beaubien streets, in the city of Detroit, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1893, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for justice of the supreme court and two regents of the university, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for governor at the last state election (November 1892) and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to 300, but each organized county will be entitled to at least two delegates.

During the present administration 5,051 new mail routes have been established, traversing 30,000 new miles of post routes. The total number of postoffices has increased nearly 9,000. During Mr. Cleveland's term the Presidential offices, that is, those having a revenue entitling them to be called Presidential offices, grew in number 170 only. During the present administration the increase has been nearly 700. The record of the railway post-offices and the dead letter office show an actual decrease in the errors and mistakes made in forwarding matter. It is this wonderful development, brought about under Postmaster General Wanamaker's careful attention to his duties, that has resulted in such an enormous increase in the revenues of the department, notwithstanding the exclusion of the lottery mail.—*Philadelphia Press.*



MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.
Dear Sirs: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and swooning at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropped. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was in a fluttering state for the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, swooning, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.
Elkhart, Ind., 1893. Mrs. ELMIRA HATCH.
It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.
Very truly yours,
Mrs. ELMIRA HATCH.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY RETURNED.

For sale by L. FOURNIER.



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine.
The New Home Sewing Machine Co., ORANGE, MASS.
28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, BOSTON, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CALIF., ILL., PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, ST. PAUL, MINN., SAN FRANCISCO, WASH. D. C., DALLAS, TEX.
FOR SALE BY
HANSON & BRADEN,
Grayling, Mich.

GENTLEMEN!! 'ARE YOU IN?'

MY New FALL and WINTER lines of OVERCOATING, SUITING, etc., are now ready for inspection and I will be pleased to show you all the LATEST STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON. If you are in need of anything in my line do not fail to call and EXAMINE MY STOCK and GET PRICES. None but FIRST CLASS workmen employed.

H. FELDSTEIN,
The Nobby Tailor,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

LARABEE'S DRUG STORE.

Successor to H. C. Thatcher.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY AND DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

WE AIM to keep a fresh, full stock of everything to be found in a First Class DRUG STORE, and by prompt and careful attention to business, and reasonable prices, to merit and receive our share of patronage.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS carefully filled by A. S. LARABEE, who has had twelve years' experience, and is a regularly registered Pharmacist.

First Door East U. S. Land Office,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ELEGANT

New Upright Pianos!

Largest size, three stringed, three pedals, fine brilliant tone throughout. Complete and warranted, with plush stool and scarf for \$250.00. Terms one-half down on delivery, and balance on terms to suit.

Several good second-hand pianos on hand taken in trade, all in good playing condition 75 to 150. Terms \$25.00 down, balance terms to suit.

New organs, six octave, solid black walnut, fine tone, durable workmanship with all late improvements, the next thing to a piano in playing capacity, \$75.00 on monthly payments, or \$25.00 down and balance to suit buyer. This is a \$125.00 organ.

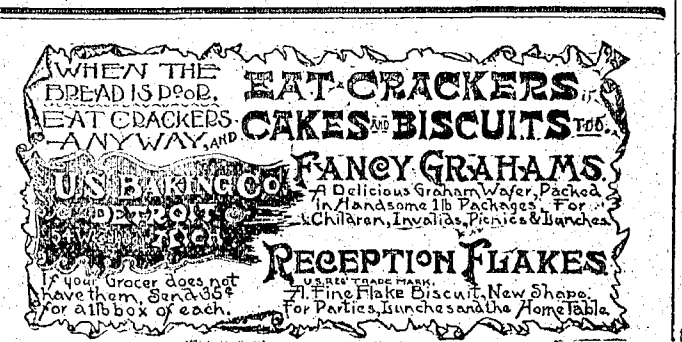
We also offer a variety of very good organs for \$50.00. Terms \$15.00 down and \$10.00 every three months.

Travelling agents will charge you from \$25.00 to \$100.00 more than we ask, they have to do it to pay expenses. You take no risk in dealing with us, we are near by and established and if anything is not perfectly satisfactory we are ready and willing to make it so, at all times.

It is for our interest to do so in order to build up trade in your locality. We send an instrument to any one who desires to buy, who mean business, with privilege of examination and trial before we ask a cent, and if not satisfactory we take it back without any trouble.

Every instrument warranted for five years. Let us know what you want and we will try and suit you. Write now.

THE KIMBALL AGENCY,
909 Washington Avenue,
One block North of Center Avenue.
BAY CITY MICHIGAN.
H. A. SAGE, Manager.



CLOSING OUT SALE.

Beginning January 16th., 1893
I will close out my entire stock, except Groceries. These goods must be sold inside of 60 days, and at the prices I am offering them, they are sure to go. See some of the prices given below:
Gent's all wool Underwear, former price \$ 1.25, now \$ 0.75.
" " " " " 1.00 " 50.
Ladies' " " " 1.00 " 50.
Childrens' " " " 90 " 50.
" " " 50 " 25.
One lot of Boy's wool Half Hose, " 25 " 15.
" Cotton " 15 to 25 " 7 to 15.

Do not forget our stock of BOOTS, which I am offering for less than 50 per cent off first cost. Our stock of SHOES at same discount.

Arctics & Overshoes for less than ever before offered. In Dress Goods we can save you from 40 to 50 per cent off of regular price. Corsets 25 per cent off.

Remember all sales after the above date to be for Cash or its equivalent.

Until further notice my Feed Mill will run every Thursday.

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling - - - Michigan.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When you are in need of anything in the line of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARY and Toilet Articles,

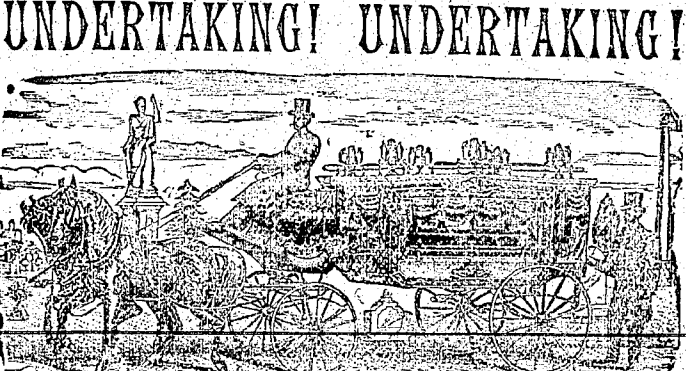
It will pay you to call at the CORNER DRUG STORE.

FINE TOBACCOS AND CIGARS, A SPECIALTY.

Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, by a competent druggist.

L. FOURNIER,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

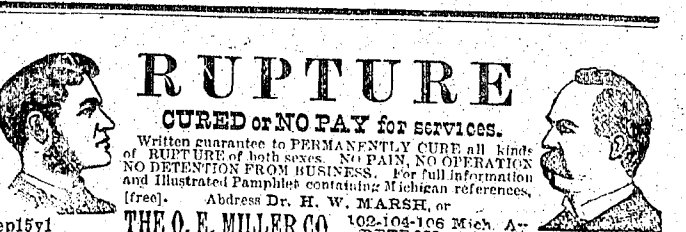
WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE. TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick House in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.
Jan 29, tf

O. PALMER



S. Odell, of Waters, was in town last Saturday.

Nice Cap Honey, at Claggett & Pringles.

Miss Fannie Staley is expected home next Saturday.

School Books, at Fourniers' Drug Store.

A. H. Annis of Beaver Creek, was in town last Monday.

Quaker Rolled oats, at Claggett & Pringles.

Great reduction in Fascinators, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Myron Dyer, of Grove has been granted a pension.

All kinds of Vegetables, at Claggett & Pringles.

Hillman wants a woodenware factory. So does Alpena.

Grand Army button badges can be procured by comrades at this office.

Five veteran soldiers have died at Mayville within a year.

Butterfly Cream, at Claggett & Pringles.

H. Joseph has been making his family a visit during the past week.

For Choice Pork and Beef Steaks, call on Chalker and McKnight.

Geo. L. Alexander was in Lewiston on business, one day last week.

Rey's Rubber Boots, for 88 cents, worth \$1.25, at D. B. Connors.

Frank Ostrander caught a wild cat in a trap set for rabbits, last week.

When you want a fresh loaf of bread go to McLain's.

Thos. Woodfield and family have moved from Osego Lake to St. Ignace.

For Valentines, of all descriptions, go to the Drug Store of L. Fournier.

The "Toober House," West Bay City, was destroyed by fire, last Friday.

A select lot of Fruits, just received at McLain's.

C. H. Turner is now a full fledged member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

R. Hanson and N. Michelson went to St. Ignace, on business, last Saturday night.

Oysters served in any style at J. McLain's restaurant.

Myron Dyer, of Grove, has been granted a long delayed but well-deserved pension.

Boy's heavy Rubbers, for 48 cents, worth 75 cents, at D. B. Connors.

A new railroad is being talked of from Lansing to the upper part of lower Michigan.

The celebrated "Diamond" brand of Oysters, for sale by A. McLain.

V. G. Lanning, of Lewiston, is a candidate for the position of Register of the Land Office.

For the best grades of Family Flour, go to Claggett and Pringles.

The Grayling Cornet Band will appear in their new uniforms at the concert next Tuesday evening.

D. B. Couper is closing out his Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices.

E. O. Avery has offered a 10-acre tract to Montgomery county for a new court house at Atlanta.

Hand made Socks and Mitts, at Claggett & Pringles.

There was a serious stabbing affray at Lewiston week before last. Several arrests have been made.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant.

The hustling new town of Lewiston is to have a new system of water works and electric lights next spring.

A fine line of Dried Fruits, at Claggett & Pringles.

Alger, Smith & Co.'s mill at Black River manufactured 14,000,000 feet of lumber the past season.

Attorney J. K. Wright, of Grayling, was aiding his legal ability in the circuit court yesterday. —Osego Herald.

If you want a good Meat Roast, call on Chalker and McKnight.

O. Palmer went to Lansing last week to attend a reunion of his old comrades, but was one day too late to re-une.

Ladies and Misses, Leggings, at less than half price, at D. B. Connors.

Hiram Blodgett, of Kalkaska, lost a gold ring with cameo stone set, with lady's bust worth \$17.00. He ought to find it.

Pettibohn's Breakfast food, at Claggett & Pringles.

The Osego Press says that M. J. Conine Esq. is laid up with an abscess in his throat. We trust it is nothing serious.

We will furnish the "AMERICAN FARMER," free for one year, to all our subscribers who pay up past indebtedness, and one year in advance.

Miss Fannie Staley left for St. Ignace, her new home, last night.

School Supplies of all descriptions, at Fourniers' Drugstore.

DIED.—At the residence of his son in this village, Sunday, February 12, 1893, Selor B. Turner aged 78 years.

DIED.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James Stillwell, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1893, Selor B. Turner aged 78 years.

The deceased was a veteran soldier, having served from Jan. 4, 1864, to July 23, 1865, in Co. B., 10th regiment Michigan heavy artillery.

A New England Supper and entertainment will be given at the Town Hall, at Frederic, Wednesday evening, Feb. 22d.

Plush Caps, of the latest styles, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

The Gladwin Democrat-Lender is dead. An ante-mortem statement gave poor patronage as the cause of its demise.

Salted and Fresh Crackers, at Claggett and Pringles.

The finest line of Canned Goods, in town, at Claggett & Pringles.

Henry Stevens, of Bay City, has been visiting with the family of Chas. Trombley, and Mrs. Stevens, for the last week.

Money is what we want. Call at Bell's, and get shoes at slaughter prices.

I. S. Bray, of Cheboygan, was crushed under a freight train at Wolvenne, last Saturday. He died in less than two hours.

Go to Chalker and McKnight's market for all kinds of Fresh and Salt meats.

Winslow Smith and family moved to Grayling Monday. Mr. Smith will hold down a position in a mill at that place. —Osego Co. Herald.

Go to Bonnell's for Souvenir Photograph holders. Something new and Nobby.

Do not forget the Band Concert next Tuesday evening, admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents. Tickets for sale at L. Fournier's drug store.

Bread, Rusk, Buns and Cake, baked fresh, at the Palace Bakery, of A. McLain.

Last Friday in a spirited, written spelling contest, Marie Mantz spelled the school down, missing but five of 50 test words. —Lewiston Courier.

If you want a good cup of Coffee, try the Mocha and Java, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

MARRIED.—At the M. L. parsonage, by Rev. S. G. Taylor, on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN G. STEPHAN of Grove, and Miss LENA OWEN, of Charlotte, Mich.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mrs. I. Ochs, wife of our village blacksmith, stepped into a hole in the sidewalk some time ago, and tore one of her nice caps loose. —Osego News.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. keep the largest line of Heating Stoves in the market.

Lewiston people give our postmaster, J. M. Jones, credit for the delay in receiving their mail. Grayling people blame the railroad, and rightly.

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant. —F. DECKROW.

Tourists will please note the fact that wild animals still haunt the streets of St. Ignace. A large lynx was killed in that city on Wednesday of last week.

For choice drinks, go to Claggett & Pringles. Their Teas and Coffees are the best.

Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, have bought two million feet of pine near Marquette, which will be saved in their mill near St. Ignace. —Lewiston Courier.

Have you seen those Red and White Blankets which Salling, Hanson & Co. are selling very cheap.

The chimney on C. Silsby's farm house blew down last Sunday and the smoke and soot which blew into the rooms, damaged the walls and ruined his best furniture. —Osego News.

We will furnish DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE and the AVALANCHE, to our subscribers, for one year, at \$2.00.

There are too many blacksmiths in the printing business in this section. Over one half of our exchanges are illegible, and the only workmanship displayed is in that portion of the paper printed in Detroit or Chicago.

We will furnish our subscribers with PETERSON'S MAGAZINE and the AVALANCHE, one year, at \$2.00 per year.

Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, have purchased the small Stevens mill at St. Ignace. The Stevens company will finish cutting their lumber in about ten months, but the planing mill will continue to run for another year. —Bay City Tribune.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin and Hardware store of A. Kraus.

Mrs. Henry Bauman came up from Grayling on Friday last. Mr. and Mrs. Bauman will occupy the Jensen residence when vacated by that estimable family, who will remove to Chicago next week. —Lewiston Courier.

The Grayling Cornet Band is a teacher. He came to the conclusion that they could not, or he could not learn them anything new, and left for a fresher and more unsophisticated band, or one that could appreciate a good thing when they saw or heard it.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Larabee's Drug Store, on second page.

Luke Tryon, a former resident here, who will be well remembered by our older citizens, was burned out of his home in Fenton, at midnight, the 10th inst. Loss \$1500. It was the oldest house in Fenton, having been built by George Fenton, in 1834.

A few more of those Plush Caps, on hand, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., which they are selling at reduced prices.

A level headed writer in a newspaper picked up recently, said: "When a paper is booming its town, look at its advertising columns and see if they are well filled. If not, look out. The editorial column may deceive but the advertising column may be depended upon."

O. J. Bell makes the first cut in prices ever offered by him. He means it. Twenty per cent. off on regular price of shoes, and a tremendous cut on special bargains.

We, the family of the late "Cyrus Taylor," wish to extend our thanks to the neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us during the funeral and burial of our husband and father, especially to Elder Taylor for his prayers and words of condolence.

Mrs. C. TAYLOR, AND FAMILY.

If you want a good pair of Pants, call and get prices at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., before purchasing elsewhere.

Great Slaughter Sale in Groceries, at Claggett & Pringles. Prices, rock bottom. Call and see.

L. Fluen has been advanced to the position of head book-keeper and H. A. Bauman to that of assistant, at the M. H. Co. Store. They are industrious and trustworthy young men and well deserve success. —Lewiston Courier.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just received a fine line of Brass and China Lamps. Call and examine them.

There is something peculiar about this climate, as every exchange we receive, has an item to the effect that the senior proprietor of the paper is subject to colds, etc. They all have two or more proprietors, and the juniors escape the affliction. The seniors should leave it.

To all of our subscribers who will pay up past indebtedness and one year in advance, we will furnish them with the AMERICAN FARMER, for the same length of time, FREE.

The band boys deserve great credit for keeping up their organization when the calls on them for music are so few. It therefore behooves all of our citizens to attend the concert next Tuesday evening and show by their presence that they appreciate their efforts to give us a band second to none in the country.

We will furnish the Toledo Blade and the AVALANCHE for one year for \$1.80; the National Tribune and the AVALANCHE for \$1.90 and the Michigan Farmer and AVALANCHE for \$1.80, cash.

The editor went over to Lewiston, Thursday last, returning Saturday evening, and left again Sunday, and is probably on a trip to Lansing or some other place, while the devil is running the paper and his girl during his absence. —Atlantic Tribune. Served the editor right. He should stay at home.

We will furnish the Prairie Farmer and the "AVALANCHE" one year for \$2.10, and Demorest's Magazine and the "AVALANCHE" for one year, \$2.60.

The Grayling Cornet Band will give a concert, Tuesday evening, Feb. 21st. The programme will consist of music by the band, vocal music, cornet solos, etc. A farce will be produced, entitled "The Limerick Boy," by our local amateur comedians. A dance will also be given at close of performance. Tickets for sale at Fournier's drug store, at popular prices. Reserved seats can be found at the same place.

The reception given by the Grayling Social Club, last Saturday evening, was well attended and was exceptionally pleasant. Games of different kinds and conversation were engaged in until supper was announced, when the guests bled themselves to the Eating House where a collation was spread, for their delectation. After supper, festivities were resumed, until 11:30, when all departed for their homes, regretting that the evenings were not much longer.

Drunkness, or the Liquor Habit. Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of water, or a cup of coffee, or in the form of a pill. It is absolutely harmless, and will cure a patient in a moderate drinker or an alcoholic. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the patient to become drunk again. Secured 48 page book of particulars free. Address: GORDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. Sept. 1

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c, and \$1.00. At L. Fournier's Drugstore, 6

2,228,672.

It is my desire that the people of Grayling and surrounding country know where to buy the best of goods, and that they will show me some of the latest novelties in French and Domestic Wools, at prices that they can afford to pay. Call and see me, and be satisfied that I tell the truth.

Public Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that the first and third Monday in each month will be the regular session days of the Probate Court of said county. Dated Grayling, Feb. 6, 1893.

WM. C. JOHNSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage dated January 27th, 1892, made by James Sloan to Crawford and Chilton, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for Crawford County, Michigan, on the 20th day of January, 1892, in Liber B. of Mortgages, on page 507, by the non-payment of the moneys due thereon, whereas the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of \$100.00, with interest thereon, and the sum of \$100.00 and forty-nine cents, and forty cents, (\$149.40) and no more, and no equity, having been instituted to enforce the amount now due, and secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Friday the Twenty Fourth (24th) day of February 1893, at ten (10) o'clock, in the forenoon, there will be sold at the front entrance to the Court House building at Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, as above set forth, with the interest thereon, and the costs, charges and expenses of said sale, and attorneys fee allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage. Said premises, being described as follows: The South East Quarter of Section twenty, Twp. twenty six, R. 10, North of Range two (2) West, being the township of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan. Dated Grayling, November 23rd, 1892.

CROMWELL CLUTTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Geo. E. HALLADAY, Mortgagee.

Probate Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, made on the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1893, in the matter of the estate of Hiram Stuart, deceased, it was ordered that all creditors of said estate, who have claims against the estate of Hiram Stuart, deceased, should present their claims against said estate, to the Probate Court, at Grayling, Michigan, on or before the sixth day of March, next, and that such claims will be heard, before said Court, on Monday, the sixth day of March, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. Dated Feb. 24th, A. D. 1893.

WM. C. JOHNSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Feb. 9, 1893.

Probate Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, ss.

A. T. A. hold of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, in the matter of the estate of Hiram Stuart, deceased, it was ordered that all creditors of said estate, who have claims against the estate of Hiram Stuart, deceased, should present their claims against said estate, to the Probate Court, at Grayling, Michigan, on or before the sixth day of March, next, and that such claims will be heard, before said Court, on Monday, the sixth day of March, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. Dated Feb. 9th, A. D. 1893.

WM. C. JOHNSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Feb. 9, 1893.

The boys in the woods are no longer filled full of pork and potatoes. Potatoes are selling at \$1.25, and pork is out of sight. One Presque Isle firm recently sent to their camp half a ton of fresh beef. —Echo, Alpena.

Our readers have an opportunity, through Geo. H. Bonnell, to obtain "The Life and Work of James De Blaine," by the foremost historian of America, John Clark Ridpath, assisted by General Selden Connor, ex-governor of Maine, and a life-long, intimate friend of the great statesman. There is no question but this will be an unequalled work, and will contain many valuable autobiographical letters that will not be published elsewhere. Mr. Bonnell will thoroughly canvass this section.

The West Branch Herald-Times says: Only one man out of every 10 has enough style about him to clean the soot off his walk leading from his back door to the coal house. One in every 25 will clean the snow from his front porch and make a small path leading out to the drift on his front walk. About one man in every 100 will take a shovel and clean off all the walk in front of his porch. No man will clean any snow from his neighbor's part of the walk. The statistics have all been compiled after extensive observation and are, if anything, too liberal.

An exchange says: "Some editor has discovered that this is a topsy turvy world. No man is satisfied. One man is struggling to get justice, another is trying to build a house, another is trying to sell his building for less than its cost, to get rid of it. One man is spending all the money he can make in taking a girl to a theatre and sending her flowers, in hope eventually to make her his wife, while his neighbor is spending all the gold he has got to get a divorce. One man escapes all diseases man is heir to and gets killed on the railroad, another goes through a dozen wars without a scratch and dies with the hooping cough. Just so."

"THE FALLS OF NIAGARA"

is the title of a new book, beautifully printed and elegantly bound, containing some thirty different views of Niagara Falls reproduced from the finest instantaneous photographs, and accompanied by descriptive text from the pens of distinguished writers, extending from Father Hennepin down to Charles Dudley Warner and Sir Edwin Arnold. This sumptuous little volume will be sent to any address on receipt of the publishers' price of fifty cents. A similar volume, containing twenty large plates with descriptive text, forming an admirable practical guide to the Falls, under the appropriate title of "How to See Niagara," will be sent for the same price. Address, enclosing money order or postal note, Brentano's, 204 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Drugstore, Chicago.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. They act directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache you will find Electric Bitters a permanent relief by taking one or two bottles. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

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CROMWELL CLUTTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Geo. E. HALLADAY, Mortgagee.

Are you a Subscriber to the PRAIRIE FARMER, Chicago, Ill. If not, you should give it a trial. We know of no better Agricultural paper published.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Feb. 11, '93.

Hartley, Man. Spearman, Mrs. T. Johnson, Edw. Van Aulen, Frank Laurer, Mrs. Peter Vaughn, Chas. W. Verley, Jake.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised."

J. M. JONES, P. M.

Teachers' Examination.

There will be a regular examination for the teachers of Crawford Co., on Thursday and Friday, March 2d and 3d, at the Court House in Grayling.

W. F. BENKELMAN, COM. of SCHOOLS.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 3, t. f.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns, and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

Raw Furs.

Highest prices paid. Send for price current. The A. E. Burkhardt Co., Exporters and Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

STORIES ABOUT SHEEP.

RISE AND DECLINE OF THE MANIA FOR MERINOS.

How the Famous Breed Was Introduced into This Country—Washington's Part in the Matter—The Pinney Woods Product.

Columbus Brought Sheep.

"O the horse book" and "the cow book" the Government is about to add the sheep book. Experts have been engaged several months gathering the material for the story of the sheep industry.

East of the Mississippi the work has been in the hands of Gen. Ezra A. Carman, for years the chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture. West of the river the ranch side of the sheep business has been most thoroughly investigated by H. A. Heath, of the Kansas Farmer. There is no politics in "the sheep book." Some people can't think of sheep without confounding them with the tariff. Gen. Carman and Mr. Heath have managed to collect a great deal of interesting information, and have not formulated an argument either for protection or for free wool.

There were wild sheep in North America when the discoverers came, says the Globe. Doubtless. The descendants of these wild sheep still inhabit the Rocky Mountains. At a glance the wild sheep look clumsy, but when frightened they go over the rocks with the agility of the goat. They are the best of mountain



A YEARLING MERINO EWE.

climbers. They make their way to cliffs where nothing else without wings can follow. There is nothing in venison to approach this wild mutton. Englishmen who have eaten it say it surpasses the finest tame mutton of their country.

On his second voyage to America, in 1493, Columbus stopped at a port in the Canary Islands and brought live stock for breeding purposes in the colony he was to found. Besides the eight hogs, Columbus brought a small flock of sheep. In 1530 Cortez had a falling out with the Spaniards in the City of Mexico, went to Cuernavaca and founded a great sheep ranch. The eight hogs imported by Columbus were the progenitors of countless thousands which stocked the Spanish possessions. From the Cuernavaca ranch of Cortez the flocks of sheep were driven in all directions. They occupied what is now Old Mexico and Texas and New Mexico, and were even driven into the Utah of today. Pizarro took some of these sheep with him on his expedition for the conquest of Peru, and the flocks spread over South America, crossing the Andes and occupying the great plains of La Plata. When Menendez came, in 1565, under commission of the King of Spain, to colonize Florida,

he brought 400 sheep, as well as 150 negro slaves, and San Augustine, "the oldest town in the United States," was founded. The traces of that Spanish origin are seen to-day in the sheep of Florida and Southern Georgia.

Sheep played an important part in the early settlement of this country. The Catholic priests who established a string of seventeen missions for the Indians from San Diego to San Francisco had over a million sheep in flocks attached to those missions. Virginia in early times had a law prohibiting the removal of any sheep from the "colonie." At that time tobacco was currency in Virginia. The colonial authorities gave a bounty of five pounds of tobacco for every yard of woolen cloth made by colonists. But he was a Virginia statesman—John Randolph—who said he "would go out of his way any time to kick a sheep." Maryland had sheep from the very beginning of settlement. The Swedes brought sheep into Delaware. They trimmed the tails so as to leave a bunch of wool at the end like a lion's tail. This was thought to improve the appearance, and also to make a better defense against fleas.

Kentuckians began early to improve their flocks. In 1809 the first mer-

inos brought into Kentucky, only two of them, for \$1,000. In the next three or four years the Kentuckians went wild on the subject of improved breeds. Prices mounted to fabulous figures. Samuel Long, of

"The Merino." A farmer in New Jersey brought half a bushel of potatoes for a single one used for seed called the product merino potatoes. Bull calves in Pennsylvania were advertised as "the pure merino breed." A

farmer's wife named her tenth child "Merino Schmidt."

Robert R. Livingston, of New York, known in American history as "Chancellor Livingston," was largely responsible for the mania. Livingston was Minister to France. He went abroad, he said, to get information which would be useful to his fellow-citizens, especially in agriculture. Up to that time Spain had made the rest of the world believe that merino sheep could be raised advantageously only in that country. She had put the rest of Europe under tribute to her for this precious commodity. France, however, had begun to experiment. Livingston saw, as he thought, a great opportunity. He became convinced, after studying the merinos, that they would thrive in the United States. Through his influence as Minister he secured two couples of merinos in France and sent them home to the United States. He followed up this beginning with other shipments. But on his return to the United States in 1807 he was astonished to find that the subject of merinos had attracted very little notice. He set to work to enlarge the number of his merinos as fast as possible. He wrote articles telling of the wonderful increase in the amount and quality of the wool which the merino cross insured. He was a sanguine man, and soon had his

sheep sold in the United States for \$100 and \$150. The profits were enormous to the shipowners. Many sailing masters made fortunes in a single trip. In just twelve months there were brought over to this country 18,953 of these Spanish merinos. From the seaports the merinos were distributed in every direction. As early as August, 1811, a St. Louis paper announced that "this valuable animal is already introduced into Upper Louisiana, where it promises to flourish in great perfection."

From Maine to Georgia—and throughout the entire region east of the Mississippi—merinos—full-bloods, half-bloods, and all degrees—were for sale. Merino lambs sold for \$1,000 in the height of the fever, and came down to \$1.

In the piney woods of West Florida and Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana is one of the queerest branches of the industry. Sheep run wild. They roam at large in the pine woods and are self-supporting. When shearing time comes round the owner hunts up his flock, wrestles with it for the fleece, and pays no more attention to his property for twelve months. In Jackson County, Florida, a Mrs. Carpenter has a flock of 4,000 which grew from seven sheep. In some years Mrs. Carpenter has got as much as \$4,000 for her wool.

To many people a sheep is a sheep, and that is all. There is as much difference in breeds of sheep as there is in races of people. Six centuries ago some of the breeds of sheep in England were no larger than rabbits or rats. In 1700 an English ewe weighed 400 pounds; calves, 50 pounds; sheep, 25 pounds; lambs, 10 pounds. In 1800 the live weight of cattle in England was 800 pounds; sheep, 80 pounds; lambs, 50 pounds. Last year Armour & Co., of Chicago, killed over 2,000,000 sheep, and the average weight was 90 pounds. Most of these were from west of the Mississippi, where the average weight is not equal to that east of the river. The human race is not all that has been growing taller. What can be done with sheep is shown in the increase of the wool bearing. In 1840 the average weight of the fleece east of the Mississippi was 1.85 pounds; in 1850 it was 2.48 pounds; in 1860 it was 2.86 pounds; in 1870 it was 3.07 pounds; in 1880 it was 4.71 pounds; in 1890 it was 5.04 pounds. A better illustration of what can be done in sheep development would be hard to find.

But another great change is taking place. Its progress the past two years has been very marked. The eastern portion of the country is going in for mutton-raising instead of wool-raising. New England, New York, and New Jersey began some time ago to banish the fine-wooled merino, and to bring in the English breeds for food. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin are now following. Wool-raising is being turned over to the ranches in the West. The sheep-raising in the East is now primarily for meat. We are becoming a nation of mutton-eaters. The chop is dividing honors with the steak.

Takes Two Rascals to Work It. Land values increase so rapidly in New York that it is easy to mortgage such property pretty well up to the selling value, and this fact has opened the way to an ingenious method of something very like swindling. A, representing himself as the agent of B, purchases desirable vacant land for say \$175,000, and before papers pass, B sells the same to A at \$225,000. B then, upon the strength of this transaction, obtains a mortgage of \$200,000 upon the property. Of course A and B are in collusion, and the original purchaser really represented both, while the second transaction was solely for the purpose of establishing a price upon which the mortgage could be obtained.

Good Idea. A hay saver, consisting of a three-sided device which enables the horse to insert his head into the manger but does not permit any lateral movement of it, is a late invention.

Girls Read! Read! A San Francisco exchange raises the alarm that California is suffering "a girl famine." In every large town in that State, with the exception of Alameda, there is a lamentable paucity of the gentler sex.

English Looms. England is said to make enough linen yearly to encwrap the earth seven entire times.

Don't Get It. The town of Forsyth, Mo., is fifty years old and has never had a church.

Valid? or Sensible? Girls over 12 can make valid wills under the laws of Scotland.

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his first kiss.

How a German Inventor Won a Jolly American Girl for His Wife.

A funny courtship was that of a well-known New York girl who is now married to one of the Kaiser's officers. Graf von S., who is a frank, direct sort of creature, with the stature of a giant, and the simplicity of a child, was captivated at once by the wild spirits of Edith A., a girl of fun—fun which must have been "so unbecoming" in a Deutsches Madchen, but which was perfectly allowable in the American "Mees" (a distinction by the way, which is almost universally made on the continent, our young countrywomen having much greater latitude allowed them than any others). Their first meeting was startling, to say the least of it. After a very lively dinner at the house of an American lady who had married a German officer, the ladies left the dining-room and lingered a moment in the little hall that connected with the drawing-room. Only Miss A., who had just arrived in Germany, the heavy Prussian helmets of the officers, which they had left on the table.

"How uncomfortable this must be," said the girl, and lifting the cumbersome piece of armor and placing it on her own head, she turned laughingly to her companions. What was her surprise and consternation, when from the opposite dining-room her vis-a-vis at dinner, to whom she had not been introduced, Graf von S., rose from his seat, and without the slightest hesitation, stalked across the room with military precision and in the most natural and matter-of-fact manner—kissed her! Of course, she was furiously angry, and she was not at all appeased when she was told that it was a well-known German custom, and that she had brought it upon herself by putting on Graf S.'s helmet. She appeared to have forgiven him the next evening, moreover, for they danced the "cotillon" together at the court ball; and not more than a fortnight later Mme. R., Edith A.'s quondam hostess at the eventful dinner, burst in upon some of her particular cronies, who were having afternoon tea at a friends' house, and said: "Only fancy! What fun! I have just heard Graf S. propose to Edith! I took them to the picture gallery this afternoon, and seeing a friend, left them for a few minutes in the little room where the Sistine Madonna is; and when I returned I was startled by hearing Count S. saying in his wonderfully funny English: 'I have loved since the first eyewink' (augenblick). I nearly screamed with laughter, but as they had not seen me I beat a hurried retreat and left them there, and here I am."

Of course the company were greatly edified, and when Edith herself sauntered in an hour later to find her friend she was surprised at their hilarity, and it was many months after she had been married into the same regiment as Madame R., that the latter lady ventured to tell her how she had inadvertently overheard the proposal.—New York Tribune.

THE FRAGRANT CLOVE.

Its Culture the Chief Occupation of Arab Planters in Zanzibar.

Sultan Seyid Said bin Sultan in 1830 introduced the clove tree into Zanzibar, since which time its cultivation has formed the chief occupation of the Arab planter in that part of the world, especially those residing on the island of Pemba.

Every portion of the tree is aromatic, says the Detroit Free Press, but it is the bud which forms the clove of commerce. The choicest are of a dark-brown hue, free from moisture, and with full, perfect heads. The cultivation of this important article of domestic economy is very interesting.

The seeds are planted in long trenches and kept well supplied with water for forty days, when the sprouts appear above the surface. These are carefully watered for two years, at the end of which time they usually attain a height of three feet. Then transplanting takes place, the shoots being set out at distances of thirty feet apart and watered until well rooted. After this occurs the trees require little attention, but are kept free from weeds and the earth about them is worked over from time to time. They do not bear until five or six years old, when the buds are fully formed into clusters and assume a dull reddish hue. The harvesting now begins and continues at intervals for six months, as the buds do not all mature at the same time. As the limbs of the trees are very brittle they will not bear the weight of a man, and the cloves on the upper branches are gathered by means of very peculiar looking four-sided ladders. Immediately upon being taken from the trees the buds are laid out on the ground, where in a short time they assume a brownish color, when they are placed in storehouses and are ready for shipment.

The usual yield of a 10-year-old plantation is twenty pounds per tree, while in one twice that age they often produce 100 pounds each. The stems also form an article of commerce, possessing about the same percentage of strength as the buds, but commanding not more than one-fifth their price. They are usually reduced to powder and enormous quantities are sold, being preferred by many to the whole buds.

Pemba produces three-fourths of the entire crop of cloves, but those raised on the island of Zanzibar, on account of being more carefully cultivated, are considered superior to all others in the market.

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OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that are supposed to have been recently born—sayings and doings that are odd, curious and laughable.

Sprinkles of Spice. The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling seldom makes a ten strike.—Boston Gazette.

When a man is too dull to see the point, he gets little good out of the compass.—Troy Press.

A LITERARY MAN is said to have reached oblivion when his works get into palace-car libraries.—Buffalo Express.

The emery-wheel, trust must not complain if everybody looks upon it as a grinding monopoly.—Chicago Tribune.

Iron in the blood is a common physical fact, but the real man of mettle must also have an iron will.—Philadelphia Times.

Time is generally represented as carrying a scythe. This will probably be kept up till it is no mow.—Philadelphia Times.

In a general kick on the question of rank it appears that a number of the rear admirals want to come to the front.—Pleasure.

A DANDELION who becomes betrothed to a blackhead is no better than he. He is a wooden one and she a wooden woe.—Yonkers Gazette.

An Irish carpenter fell from the roof to the ground, and when picked up remarked: "I was coming down after nails anyway."—Lampoon.

Spex—"Didn't you marry a Boston woman?" Hillow—"No; but I did the next thing to it. I married a Miss Bean."—Detroit Free Press.

A FINNISH WOMAN in Minnesota has given birth to six children at one time. The father hopes that this will finish the family.—Sittings.

George—"I wonder why Ethel calls me her chrysanthemum." Blinks—"She may have discovered the fact that you haven't a cent."—Brooklyn Life.

"Is THAT a new overcoat?" asked Kiljordan, and Shadbolt simply pointed to the front of it to show that the buttons had all come off.—Chicago Tribune.

Nell—"I think it so nice to be married on one's birthday, don't you?" Kate—"I don't know. I have known it to bring bad luck. Look at Eve!"—Roseleaf.

BEFORE Mr. Goddard is entitled to a fight with Corbett, he should put himself in the first class by kicking one of our new postage stamps.—Washington Star.

BREATHING through the nose is the only proper way to sleep. If you awake in the night and find your mouth open, get up and shut it.—Tamaqua Recorder.

DOOLEY—"They may talk about business being bad, but I know a man whose trade is looking up." Dunn—"Indeed! What is he?" Dooley—"An astronomer."—Tid-Bits.

"Wox't you try to love me?" he pleaded. "No, Mr. Adams, I cannot," she answered. "I am not over-strong, and my physician has advised me not to do too much."—Vogue.

"What extravagance, to buy your wife such an expensive ring!" "On the contrary, since she got it she has bought only half as many pairs of gloves."—Filigende Blatter.

"There," said the grocer, as he gave the boy half a dozen onions for a nickel, "I'm doing myself a rank injustice. I'm giving you six cents for five."—Washington Star.

ONE of the poets says that a young and innocent girl is like a sheet of blank white paper. Hence, perhaps, the disposition of most young men to fold her up.—Philadelphia Times.

"I didn't see anything funny in the story that fellow just told. What made you laugh so over it?" "Do you know who he is?" "No. Who is he?" "He's the head of our firm."—Life.

"DALTON said he felt awfully cheap last night when Miss Sawcush accepted him." Morton—"Why?" "Because she never takes anything unless it's a bargain."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MAGISTRATE—"Now, then, McCarthy, no prevarication. Tell me all that passed between you and the defendant." McCarthy—"Brickbats, yer honor—jist 'brickbats.'—Exchange.

JOHNIE—"Oh, mamma, what did Cleopatra use that needle for that's in Central Park?" Father (putting in his cap)—"Why, to let her bonnet bills on, if she had as many as your mother."—Truth.

RICH FATHER-IN-LAW—"My daughter will, I trust, prove a real helpmeet to you." Impudent Son-in-law—"I hope so. I don't know how I'll meet expenses without her help."—Detroit Tribune.

A Costly Manuscript. A papyrus manuscript found in the den of an old hermit in a cave near Jerusalem in the year 1880, and which experts have all along believed to have been the handwriting of St. Peter, "the friend of Christ," was submitted to a committee of the Biblical Society of London in 1890. They have arrived at the conclusion that the work is in reality exactly what it purports to be—the latest literary work of the great apostle. It has not been ascertained exactly who has charge of the relic, but it is said that a society of British literary volunteers has offered \$100,000 for the document.

The Poultry Rascals' Rule of Ten. Ten hens in a house that is ten feet square, with yards ten times the size of the house, is a rule to follow. Ten hens with one male is the correct mating, and ten eggs under a setting hen in winter, are enough. Ten weeks is long enough to keep a broiler before it goes to market, and a pair of ducks or fowls should weigh not over ten pounds. Ten cents per pound is the average price for fowls in market, and 10 cents should feed a hen one month.

An Expensive Charge. The city of New York cares for 18,000 lunatics at a cost of \$625,000 a year.

RUN WITH THE HORSES.

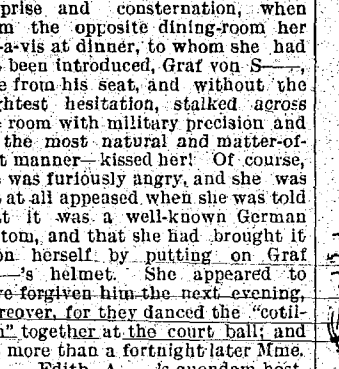
An Invention in a Race-Track Structure That Will Revolve.

P. P. Cuplin, of West Bend, Iowa, is a genius of inventive turn of mind, who lays before the racing public a device which he is certain will save the investor in pool tickets the irksome labor of craning his neck and straining his vision in the effort to learn and see how his money is being carried through the race by the horse he has backed. His idea is a revolving grand stand. It's the very simplest thing in the world. The crowd is seated in the grand stand, which revolves as the racers go, and the occupants are always facing the horses in their journey from post to wire. The conveniences of the revolving grand stand are many, according to the inventor, but summed up broadly they become resolved to the main fact that an entire race is viewed at half the average distance, whereas now half the race is seen from twice the distance.

The stand, of course, must be in the center of the course. The judges' stand is constructed in the style of an ordinary elevator. Its cage is gradually raised when the horses start un-

til such a height is reached that the officials may see the racers passing behind the stand through the open space between the main portion of the stand and the roof, or between the upper and lower sections of the stand if the latter is one of two stories. The same obstacle is overcome successfully on tracks of queer shape by the aid of mirrors placed at the right points and at the correct angles.

In mechanical construction Inventor Cuplin's idea for the revolving stand is to have it rest in a shallow basin filled with water. He discreetly withholds, however, particulars as to the application of power, but says: "There is scarcely any limit to the



CIRCULAR AND KITE-SHAPED TRACK. (Showing revolving grand stand in center.)

size and seating capacity. A stand with 50,000 chairs is as practicable as one that seats 5,000 persons. As the base is correspondingly large, the stand does not sink into the water any deeper. The power necessary to revolve the stand in the required time for mile tracks is one horse power for every 250 persons. The cost of constructing such a revolving stand is about 50 per cent more than that required for the ordinary structure.

Another New Motor.

An inventor in this city claims that by his system the heaviest trains may be moved at a high rate of speed without the least danger to the motor. "I use," said he, "a large wheel, say five feet in diameter. Around this I place any desired number of motors. Usually from four to six would be sufficient for the trains of the elevated roads. These motors have a capacity of fifty horse-power each, giving an aggregate of from 200 to 300 horse-power, which may be extended to many more if necessary. Now, I simply divide the current, a separate conductor for each motor; this on the elevated structure is feasible and perfectly safe; through each of these conductors I transmit 500 volts of current, which is about the power used on the surface trolley. This gives a separate voltage for each motor and no possible danger to the armature. The large wheel is placed horizontally and supported by a pinion, on the end of which is a beveled gear wheel which meshes with a similar wheel attached to a shaft reaching to each axle and meshing with the axle gear wheels, thus transmitting the propelling power. This mechanism is supported by the usual car frame, and, being free from complications, has an appearance of both neatness and strength."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Appetite for Relics.

"Americans are the vandals that are now devastating Europe," was the startling assertion made by Dr. Thomas Baxter a few days ago. "They are the ugliest, indefatigable relic-hunters to be found in the world, and every historic spot between the pyramid of Cheops and the Tower of London has suffered more or less at their hands." I verily believe that my fellow-countrymen would chip the nose from the Venus de Medici and carry it away if they were not watched. And the women are even more aggressive than the men. Relic-hunting has become a craze with Americans, and manifests itself both at home and abroad. The old chair in which Lincoln put a spirit bond has to be kept in a wire cage to prevent relic-hunters carrying it away piecemeal.

THE REVOLVING GRAND STAND.

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OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that are supposed to have been recently born—sayings and doings that are odd, curious and laughable.

Sprinkles of Spice. The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling seldom makes a ten strike.—Boston Gazette.

When a man is too dull to see the point, he gets little good out of the compass.—Troy Press.

A LITERARY MAN is said to have reached oblivion when his works get into palace-car libraries.—Buffalo Express.

The emery-wheel, trust must not complain if everybody looks upon it as a grinding monopoly.—Chicago Tribune.

Iron in the blood is a common physical fact, but the real man of mettle must also have an iron will.—Philadelphia Times.

Time is generally represented as carrying a scythe. This will probably be kept up till it is no mow.—Philadelphia Times.

In a general kick on the question of rank it appears that a number of the rear admirals want to come to the front.—Pleasure.

A DANDELION who becomes betrothed to a blackhead is no better than he. He is a wooden one and she a wooden woe.—Yonkers Gazette.

An Irish carpenter fell from the roof to the ground, and when picked up remarked: "I was coming down after nails anyway."—Lampoon.

Spex—"Didn't you marry a Boston

